

June 23, 1948

SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS ON WESTERN TRIP

1. Trip not properly reported in eastern papers.
  - a. size of crowds and degree of enthusiasm materially toned down.
  - b. Mistakes and minor incidents highly overstated.
  - c. Steadily developing trend of enthusiasm underrated.
2. Crowds reacted enthusiastically to fighting spirit in speeches.
3. Smiles and anecdotes, particularly those bringing out the human side of the President, reacted favorably on the crowds.
4. Fine response to back-platform technique.
5. Too little attention paid to spotting of train for platform talks.
6. Public address system was inadequate on train. In future, preparation should be made for covering both sides and overflow.
7. Staff too frequently blocked public view of President.
8. Staff work improved during course of trip, but considerable improvement still desirable.

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build up constructive reports to their papers. Efforts should be made constantly to create news items to feed back to the press cars. Recognition of hostile press should emphasize the importance of furnishing as much constructive material as is possible.

15. Too much irritation shown by staff when asked unfavorable questions.
16. Reliance should not be placed on telling two or three newspapermen about matters and depending upon them to pass the word along to colleagues.

9. Reception and channeling of visitors through train could be improved; number of visitors left train feeling that the President had not received their name correctly. Better system of introducing desirable.
10. Better liaison with local groups imperative.
11. Greater attention to details of advance preparation important.
  - a. Better to choose smaller auditoriums to insure overflow crowds.
  - b. Counter-attraction; should be checked in advance.
  - c. Full information on special appearance requests should be obtained and weighed before appearances made.
12. Newspapermen badly located in parade. Since publicity is of primary importance on such trips, protocol should be ignored in many instances in order to bring press closer to President so that crowd reaction will register.
13. Correspondents not furnished with sufficient material to work on while en route and therefore were left to their own devices which frequently led to mischief.
14. Such items as periodic reports describing conferences being held by the President, mail received, and so forth - give steady impression that the President is carrying on routine office work at all times. Statements by President regarding scenes along the route, excerpts from discussions about current matters and such items will furnish newspapermen material to

DEXTER, IOWA

I am glad to be here.



It does my heart good to see the grain fields

of the Nation again. They are a wonderful sight.

The record-breaking harvests you have been getting

in recent years have been a blessing. Millions of people

have been saved from starvation by the food you have produced.

The whole world has reason to be everlastingly grateful

to the farmers of the United States.

In a very real sense, the abundant harvests  
of this country are helping to save the world from Communism.  
Communism thrives on human misery. And the crops  
you are producing are driving back the tide of misery  
in many lands. Your farms are a vital element in America's  
foreign policy.

And while I am on that subject - I know that  
the war talk which is so prevalent today is causing all of you  
deep concern. It is plain enough that we are facing  
a very disturbing international situation.  
I should like every American to realize that this country  
is making every possible effort to preserve the peace.

In this critical situation, my motto has been;

"Keep your temper and stand firm," We have kept our temper.

We have stood firm. And we have been reasonable and  
straight-forward at all times.



It is the policy of this Government to continue working  
for peace with every instrument at our command.

At the same time, we have been rapidly building up our strength.  
The peace of the world and the prestige of the United States  
require that the Nation be strong and vigilant,

But that is not the main point I wish to cover today.

In addition to the issue of peace, there is another important  
reason why this is a critical period for America.

I am talking about our economic future - your economic future.

That was a painful lesson. It should not be forgotten  
for a moment.



Since then, the farmer has come a long way.


The agricultural program of the Democratic Administration in sixteen years has enabled farmers to attain decent standards of living. Interest rates on farm credit have been sharply brought down. Farm mortgage indebtedness has been reduced by more than fifty per cent. Farm mortgage foreclosures have almost disappeared.

All this was done under and by Democratic Administrations

Today the world needs more food than ever before.

There is every reason for the American farmer to expect a long period of good prices - if he continues to get a fair deal. His great danger is that he may be voted out of a fair deal, and into a Republican deal.

So long as the farmer, the worker and the  
businessman pull together in the national interest,  
this country has everything to hope for.



But it is terribly dangerous to let any one group  
get too much power in the Government. We cannot afford  
to let one group shape the Nation's policies in its own interest,  
at the expense of the others.

That is what happened in the Nineteen Twenties,  
under the big business rule of the Republicans.  
Those were the days when big corporations had things  
their own way. The policies that Wall Street big business wanted  
were the policies that the Republicans adopted.  
Agriculture, labor, and small business played second fiddle,  
while big business called the tune.



Those were the days of Republican high tariffs --  
tariffs that penalized the American farmer by making him  
pay high prices for manufactured goods, while he was receiving  
low prices for his crops.



You remember the results of that Wall Street  
Republican policy.

You remember the big boom and the great crash of  
Nineteen Twenty-nine.

You remember that in Nineteen Thirty-two  
the position of the farmer had become so desperate,  
that there was actual violence in many farming communities.

You remember that insurance companies and banks  
took over much of the land of small independent farmers.

225000 farmers lost  
their farms

Will this Nation succeed in keeping its prosperity?

Will it preserve its high standards of living next year,

and the year after, and the year after that?

I know of only one way to get assured prosperity.

That is by cooperation among agriculture, labor, and business.

large and small.

*of agriculture with labor - cooperation  
of agriculture & labor with business  
in 1919 & 1920!*

When these groups work together in a common cause,

this country can achieve miracles. We saw that during the war.

We saw it before the war. By common effort, in the last

fifteen years, every group in the Nation steadily increased

its income. Our people rose from despair to the highest

living standards in our history.



The Wall Street reactionaries are not satisfied with being rich. They want to increase their power and their privileges, regardless of what happens to the other fellow. They are gluttons of privilege.

These gluttons of privilege are now putting up fabulous sums of money to elect a Republican administration.

Why do you think they are doing it?

For love of the Republican candidates? Or do you think it is because they expect a Republican administration to carry out their will, as it did in the days of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover?

I think we know the answer, I think we know  
that Wall Street expects its money this year to elect a  
Republican administration that will listen to the gluttons  
of privilege first, and the people not at all.

The Republican reactionaries want an Administration  
that will assure privilege for big business, regardless of what  
may happen to the rest of the Nation.

The Republican strategy is to divide the farmer  
and the industrial worker - to get them to squabbling with  
each other - so that big business can grasp the balance  
of power, and take the country over lock stock and barrel.

To achieve this end, they will stop at nothing.

When the Democratic Administration had to face this problem in the past, the Government set up grain bins all over the wheat and corn belts to provide storage.

Now the farmers need such bins again.

But when the Republican Congress rewrote the charter of the Commodity Credit Corporation this year, there were certain lobbyists in Washington representing the speculative grain trade.

These big-business lobbyists and speculators  
persuaded the Congress not to provide storage bins for the farmers.  
They tied the hands of the Administration.  
They are preventing us from setting up the storage bins  
that you will need in order to get the support price for your grain.

DEXTER, IOWA



*Sept. 18, 1948*

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They remember one plain fact. Never once during the great crises of the past fifty years have the Wall Street Republican Administrations lifted a finger to help the farmer. Wait a minute - they did once. They gave you a Farm Board. That was their great contribution.

How well you must remember the depression of the  
Nineteen Thirties. The Republicans gave you that greatest of all depressions. When hogs went down to three cents. And corn was so cheap you were burning it for fuel.

All through this century the American farmer and worker have been the victims of boom and bust cycles - with the accent on bust. And they have suffered alike in these misfortunes.

How many times do you have to be hit on the head

before you find out what's hitting you?     It's about time

that the people of America realized what the Republicans  
have been doing to them.

Why is it that the farmer and the worker and  
the small businessman suffer under Republican administrations,  
and gain under Democratic administrations?

I'll tell you why. It is a result of a basic difference  
in attitude between the Democratic and the Republican parties.

The Democratic party represents the people.  
It is pledged to work for agriculture. It is pledged to work for labor.  
It is pledged to work for the small businessman and the  
white-collar worker.



The Democratic attitude puts human rights and

human welfare first.

But the attitude of the Republican gluttons of privilege is very different. The big money Republican looks on agriculture and labor merely as expense items in a business venture. He tries to push their share of the national income down as low as possible and increase his own profits. And he looks upon the Government as a tool to accomplish that purpose.

These Republican gluttons of privilege are cold men. They are cunning men. And it is their constant aim to put the Government of the United States under the control of men like themselves. They want a return of the Wall Street economic dictatorship.

You have already had a sample of what a



Republican administration would mean to you.

Two years ago, in the Congressional elections, many Americans

decided that they would not bother to vote. Others thought

they would like to have a change. And they brought into power

a Republican Congress. The notorious "do nothing"

Republican 80th Congress.

Let us look at the results of that change.

This Republican Congress has already stuck a pitchfork

in the farmer's back.

They have already done their best to keep price

supports from working. Many growers have sold wheat this summer

at less than the support price, because they could not find

proper storage.

B F

On the one hand, the Republicans are telling industrial workers that the high cost of food in the cities is due to this Government's farm price policy. On the other hand, the Republicans are telling farmers that the high cost of manufactured goods on the farm is due to this Government's labor policy.

That's plain hokum. It's an old political trick.

"If you can't convince them, confuse them."

But this time it won't work.

The farmer and the worker know that their troubles have been coming from another source.

In 1932 under the Republicans  
we had 12 to 15 million unemployed with  
average wages 45 cent - and we  
had 15 cent corn & 30 cent hay

When farmers have to sell their wheat <sup>at a loss</sup> below

the support price because they have no place to store it,

they can thank this same Republican Congress,

the Congress that gave the speculative grain trade a rake-off

at your expense.

But the Republican reactionaries are not satisfied

with that. Now they are attacking the whole structure

of price supports for farm products.

This attack comes at a time when many farm prices

are dropping and the price support program is of the greatest

importance to the farmer.



The Democratic Party originated the farm support program. We built the price support plan out of hard experience. We built it for the benefit of the entire Nation, not only the farmer, but the consumer as well.

Republican spokesmen are now complaining that my Administration is trying to keep farm prices up. They have given themselves away. They have given you a plain hint of what they have in store for you if they come into power. They are obviously ready to let the bottom drop out of farm prices.

The purpose of price support is to prevent farm prices from falling to ruinously low levels. Every consumer should realize that these supports apply only when farm prices have dropped below parity.

The Government is not now supporting the price  
on major food items, such as meats, dairy products,  
and poultry.



The Government has just begun to support  
the price of wheat, which has dropped from around  
three dollars a bushel to about two dollars.

This support price has nothing to do with the price  
the consumer is paying for his bread.

When wheat prices were going up,  
the price of bread rose steadily. It went up from  
ten cents a loaf to eleven cents - to twelve cents -  
to thirteen cents - to fourteen cents.



They have invited a depression by refusing

to curb inflation.

And now they are attacking the farm support program.

The Wall Street Republicans are not worrying about whether you like it or not. Their political wiseacres have assured them that the farmer has fallen back into his old habit of voting Republican, whatever happens. The Republicans are saying, "Don't worry about the farm vote. It's in the bag".

So long as you had a good year once in a while, you would be satisfied.

So they thought. So they think today.

B F

Those who are wilfully trying to discredit

the price support system don't want farmers to be prosperous.

They believe in low prices for farmers, cheap wages for labor,  
and high profits for big corporations.

These are the facts the people need to know.

I am going to keep hammering away at the facts until  
the whole country rings with the truth about these gluttons  
of privilege.

The record of the Republican 80th Congress is  
one long attack on the welfare of the farmer.

Under the Democratic Administration since  
Nineteen Thirty-three, the Government sponsored the great  
soil conservation program that helped to lay the foundations  
for the present prosperity of the American farmer.

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But the Republican 80th Congress, under the false mask  
of economy, cut and threatened to kill the soil conservation  
program. You people here know best the importance  
of soil conservation to American agriculture.

You know what the reactionary attack on soil conservation  
will cost the farmer if we let the Republicans have their own way.

At every point the Republican 80th Congress  
did what the speculative grain lobby wanted it to do.  
They killed the international Wheat Agreement,  
which would have assured American wheat growers  
a large export market for five years at fair prices.

They started a move to put a death-tax on farm  
cooperatives.

They ruled out the grain bins that help make the  
ever-normal granary effective.

Now wheat prices have fallen a dollar a bushel.

But the price of bread has not come down one cent.



There you have the policy of reactionary big business.

Pay as little as you can to the farmer, and charge the consumer

all that he can bear. That is a fair sample of what

the Republican reaction has meant to you in the past two years.

To you, and to every consumer, in cities and on farms alike.

When the Republicans claim that wheat price supports

are to blame for the high price of bread, they are trying to stir up

the city consumer against the farmer by downright dishonesty.

The truth of the matter is that by encouraging

the record production of the last few years, the support program

has actually kept consumer prices down.

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You and I know they're making a big mistake.

From what I have seen, the farmers of this country

have their eyes open. You're not going to be fooled again

by the slick propaganda of Wall Street.

In only two years, with only the Congress under

their control, the Republicans were able to weaken

your position gravely.

Well, imagine what would happen if they were to get

both the Congress and the Presidency for four years.

What they have taken away from you thus far would be only

an appetizer for the economic tapeworm of big business.



Your best protection is to elect a Democratic Congress  
and a President that will play fair with the farmer,

An Administration that will reinforce soil conservation,  
provide adequate storage facilities for grain,  
encourage production, and help the farmer make enough  
on his crop to meet the cost of living, and have something  
left over,

I don't need to tell you how long it takes  
to get a good crop, and how big the dangers are,  
You can work a year, plowing and cultivating,  
and then at the last minute, a sudden drought or flood  
can wipe you out. You all know how terrible these disasters  
of Nature can be.



Now you are faced with the danger of another

kind of disaster - a man-made disaster bearing the

Republican trademark. For sixteen years the Democrats

have been working on a crop of prosperity for the farmer.

We have been plowing, seeding, and cultivating the soil

of the American economy in order to get the crop of prosperity

that you have been enjoying for the past several years.

The question is: Are you going to let another

Republican blight wipe out your prosperity?

I have reminded you of the evils wrought by Republican

Administrations in recent times. But my purpose has not been

merely to bring up the past. I am trying to point the way

to a healthy future. The Democratic Party is looking forward,

not back.

We are planning to aid the farmers of America

meet their pressing problems and avoid catastrophe.



Today farmers are faced with the threat that markets will fail to keep up with their production. The reactionary Republican answer is to let prices crash to the bottom. But the Democratic Party has a constructive way of preventing such a collapse.

We are reaching out to develop world markets that will absorb production above America's own needs. Scientific research is discovering more and new uses for farm products. We know that the world can absorb the farmers' output, if the right conditions are created, and we are working to insure continued prosperity for American agriculture.

The Democratic Party is fighting the farmer's battle,

We believe that farmers are entitled to share equally  
with other people in our national income. We believe  
that a prosperous and productive agriculture is essential  
to our national welfare.

But the Democratic Party does not stand in defense  
of the farmer alone. It stands for the people of the United States  
the farmer, the industrial workers, and the white-collar worker.

Our intentions are made clear by our deeds.  
In this Twentieth Century, every great step forward has come  
during Democratic administrations of the National Government.  
Every movement backward has come under Republican auspices,  
and it is the people who have paid dearly for these reactionary  
moves.

Too much is now at stake - here and throughout  
the world - to take the wrong path now.

There is one way to stop the forces of reaction,

Get every vote out on Election Day, and make it count.

You can't afford to waste your votes this year.

I'm not asking you just to vote for me.

Vote for yourselves!

Vote for your farms!

Vote for the standard of living that you have won under a

Democratic Administration!

Get out there on Election Day, and vote for your future.

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J. Geographical, Indian  
of Y. I. G., 1916

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

I am happy to be in Indianapolis again.

Remember, friends who stopped at the  
 Laramie Hotel. He wanted to be in St. Louis at 9 A.M.  
 The people of Indiana, all during the day,  
 have been falling on him since at 6:30 A.M. The Hotel had his  
 have given me a wonderful reception.  
 can brought up on the diagonal street east of the hotel.  
 He 20th Avenue No. 40 was, drove to Washington Street and  
 to get back the way, hid a rose. Went all the way to Rich  
 before he found it from the bottom of my heart,  
 out of the 11:00 the wrong track and going back road.

I thank you for your real Hoosier hospitality.

Most Hoosiers are like that, I'm sure, to say.

I want to talk to you this evening

about the people in our country —

the every day citizens who have made this country great.

The basic difference between the two parties  
in economic matters is simply this:

The Republican Party, as it operates in Washington  
favors the interests of a few small powerful business groups  
at the expense of the rest of the people.

This is the course that leads to depression.

The Democratic Party, on the other hand,  
consistently works for measures which increase  
and protect the purchasing power of the great majority  
of the people.

This is the course that leads to prosperity.

Now, certain Republicans say

we shouldn't talk about the possibility of a depression  
because that will give aid and comfort to the Communists.

The Communists, as we all know, have been  
predicting that our capitalistic system would break down.

I have repeatedly told the Congress and the  
American people that the Communists were hoping  
for a depression in the United States -  
and I have said time and again, that something ought to be done  
to prevent it.

But now the lesson seems to have become mixed up  
a bit, and we had better straighten it out,

The thing that helps the Communists  
is not talking about a depression.

The thing that would help the Communists

is having a depression.

That is what I have been trying to prevent.

That is why I have been urging that we do something  
to halt inflation.

That is why I have been saying that  
we must protect the purchasing power of the wage earner,  
the farmer, the small business man, and the people  
with fixed incomes.

That is why I have been saying that we must

NEVER return to the policies of Harding and Coolidge and

Hoover.

B File

I think it is a peculiar circumstance  
-the Republican candidate for President  
saw points with prior to my Republican  
Administration? He only wants to say  
"The only successful Democratic Admin-  
tration."

The Communists don't think I'm helping them,

They don't want me to be the President of the United States,

They are doing all they can in this election

to bring about a Republican victory.

I have often said, if you elect a Republican President

to go along with a Republican Congress, you can expect them

to take you headlong back down the road that led

to the Great Depression of the early Thirties.

You don't have to travel that road.

I want to be sure that we don't go that way.

-

That is one of the reasons I have been speaking

to our people all over the country.

But first, I have a confession to make.

Apparently, I have offended the Republican gentleman  
who wants to be President.

I'm afraid I have startled him by talking *about* *issues*  
*not* about depressions.

Republicans don't like people to talk about depressions.

You can hardly blame them for that.

You remember the old saying:

Don't talk about rips in the house of somebody who has been hanged.



That's the way the Government ought to work.

What use is a government if it doesn't work

for the good of the people?



I used to think that the dangers of depression

would not be as great in the future as they have been ~~previously~~ *in the past.*

I had been counting on laws enacted under Democratic

leadership since Nineteen Thirty-three to help maintain

purchasing power during any down-turn in the business cycle.

I had been counting on these laws to afford

enough protection to millions of our people so that

never again would they face such days of black despair

as they did in Nineteen Thirty-two.



Social security benefits,  
unemployment compensation, bank deposit insurance,  
farm price supports, a legal floor under wages,  
healthy collective bargaining.

All these things I was counting on,  
I thought they had so clearly proved their worth  
that they would never be subject to serious attack.

I was too optimistic.

I gave the elephant too much credit, No matter  
what the Republicans say the Elephant  
hasn't a new look.

The Republicans in the 80th Congress  
certainly disillusioned me on that score.

I am proud of our record on social security.

But it is not enough. Millions of workers are not yet covered by its benefits, and those benefits are not nearly high enough to meet today's excessive prices.

I recommended - in plain and simple terms - to the 80th Congress that we extend social security to the workers not now covered.

Did the Republican leaders extend it?

They did not.

Instead, they took social security protection away from nearly a million workers who already had it.

The thing that couldn't happen here,

has happened here.

The Republican Party has actually started us backward.

Now it promises more of the same. — *to take us all  
the way back.*

That's why I have talked about the danger

of depression.

That's why I have talked about it in plain terms

so that the people will know just what I mean and

just where I stand.

I regard it as a proper function of the Government

to fight depressions.

R F

The prosperity of this Nation depends upon justice.

We boast about our initiative, our inventiveness,  
our enterprises.

All these things are important, but unless  
each group of our people gets a fair share of our national  
income, our prosperity will crash.

This is a lesson we learned the hard way.  
We learned it under the Republican Administrations  
of the Twenties.

In those years, wages were held down.

In those years, farmers were left ~~alone~~ to contend  
with the rise and fall of farm prices.

The farmers were the  
basis of the speculators and  
the 80th Congress had <sup>tried</sup> put them  
on their feet again.

Republican

In those years the aged and infirm were left

to take care of themselves. As a result,

the purchasing power of the Nation declined.

There was no place to sell the products of our farms

or our industries - and the result was unemployment

and collapse.

We know now that we cannot have prosperity

automatically. The only thing we can get automatically

is boom and bust.

To secure continuing prosperity

takes foresight and intelligent planning. This is the purpose

of a law which I regard as one of the most important laws

passed during <sup>the</sup> ~~my~~ Administration after I became  
President.

This is the Employment Act of Nineteen Forty-six.

This Act was passed by a Democratic Congress  
and embodies the Democratic principles of which  
I am speaking.



It sets up a kind of economic signal room -  
the Council of Economic Advisors - in which the danger signals  
flash when things start to go wrong.

For two long years,

the red lights have been blinking in the signal room,

They have been telling us that if we didn't  
do something about inflation, we would be asking for collapse  
and depression.

For two long years,

we have been turning in fire alarms, alarms against  
the fire of inflation.  
393.

And for two long years, the Republican firemen

have been too busy playing a game of political checkers

to go put out the blaze.

They figured that maybe the fire of inflation

would burn itself out, or that it was un-American

to put *an extinguisher* ~~water~~ on the flames.

Now, that is a terrible way to run a fire department.

But that's the way the Republican 80th Congress met

the problem of inflation.

Now another alarm bell rang on social security.

More than forty million Americans are protected by our

Social Security laws - old people, widows, unemployed,

blind people, dependent children.



Don't be misled by Republican promises  
in this campaign - actions speak louder than words.

The record of the Republican Party that  
really counts is the record of the 80th Congress,

And the Republican candidate,  
who has embraced that record so warmly,  
gives you no reason to hope for anything better from him.

He says that he is proud of the record of the  
80th Congress,

The American people can no longer assume that  
these laws which safeguard them from disaster  
are secure from attack.

I recommended - in plain and simple terms -  
that the 80th Congress increase old-age insurance benefits  
by at least fifty per cent.

Did the Republican leaders do that?

They did not.

The Republican firemen not only failed  
to turn out the hook-and-ladder. They actually set fire  
to a couple of houses.

They struck nearly a million Americans off  
the social security rolls; and their fire chief  
now says he is proud of them.



Now, let's look at health and medical care.

We need more doctors, more nurses, more hospitals.

And we need a system which will enable the average

American family to pay for proper medical care.

Each year, because of lack of proper medical care,  
we lose more of our people than we lost in all the fighting  
of World War Two.

Each year, we lose over four million man-years  
of work because of bad health. More working time  
than we have ever lost in the worst strike-year on record.

The Republican Congress passed the Taft-Hartley  
bill because it claimed it was worried about strikes.

The Congress would have done better to spend its time  
worrying about loss of production due to sickness.



Each year, we lose twenty-seven billion dollars

in national wealth through sickness and disability.

These are dreadful figures. *If we can stop that loss we can pay off the national debt in 9 years with the savings*

We can do something about it, and we must

do something about it.

Here is what we need. For every four doctors

in practice today, we need at least one more -

and we need to have them located more evenly throughout the country.

We need twice as many hospitals as we have.

And we need to distribute them better.

There ought to be a good hospital within easy reach of every person in the country.

Does cancer care about political parties?

Does infantile paralysis concern itself with income?

Of course not.

*The Democratic Party*

~~We Democrats~~ hold that the people are entitled  
to the best available medical care.

We hold that they have a right to ask their  
Government to help them get it.

Now, let's take a look at education.  
It's the same disgraceful story with education  
that it is with health.

There is no reason on earth why a great Nation  
like ours should not educate all its children.

There is no other way to assure a strong and healthy Nation,

Prepaid health insurance will be one more keystone in the great structure of social insurance which has been enacted by the Democratic Party.

There has been a lot of nonsense <sup>talk</sup> about health insurance.

There has been a well-organized campaign to discredit it and to confuse the issues involved.

The plan I have proposed does not disturb the traditional relationship between doctor and patient - except that the doctor will be paid more regularly for his service. Nor is this any more revolutionary than any other form of insurance.

B F

It is one hundred per cent American.

It is just a way to collect the cost of medical care  
on a pay-as-you-go basis.

What did the Republicans do with my proposal  
for health insurance?

You can guess.

They did nothing.

All they said was - "Sorry, We can't do that.  
The medical lobby says it's un-American."

I put it up to you.  
Is it un-American to visit the sick, aid the afflicted,  
or comfort the dying?

I thought it was simple Christianity.

Most of all, we need to make it possible  
for every American to afford medical care.  
At present, only one out of five Americans can afford  
all the medical care he needs.

This is the crux of the problem and  
I am not going to mince words about it.  
The best health facilities and the finest doctors  
in the world are not much help to the people who <sup>can't</sup> ~~cannot~~  
afford to use them.

I proposed a national system of health insurance  
in Nineteen Forty-six and I have urged it repeatedly  
since that time. There is no other way to assure  
that the average American family has a decent chance  
for adequate medical care.



But every American mother and father knows that  
the schools in the United States face a crisis today.



Elementary schools, high schools,  
and colleges are bursting at the seams.

We don't have nearly enough school teachers  
and we don't pay them nearly enough.

And if the school teachers want to organize  
for better pay - I am all for them.

The school situation is getting worse - not better.  
At least six million more children than are now enrolled  
in elementary schools and high schools will be seeking  
admittance by Nineteen Fifty-five.

'Think how that will crowd our schools'

We shall need at least two hundred thousand more classrooms

by that time. And we shall need tens of thousands of  
new teachers.

Without a strong educational system -

free of governmental control - democracy is crippled.

Knowledge is not only the key to power.

It is the citadel of human freedom.

We must maintain and expand our schools  
or we shall surrender our liberties without even fighting  
for them.

I asked the Republican 80th Congress again  
and again, to pass legislation which would help us meet  
the educational crisis.

It flatly refused.

Here again the issue is plain and clear,

This Nation is no wiser than the education  
of its citizens.

This Nation is no stronger than the health  
of its citizens.

This Nation's security begins with the welfare  
of its citizens.

The Democratic Party believes in the people.  
585.

We believe that the people are entitled

to prosperity, to health, to education, to social security.

We believe that it is the function of Government

to see to it that the people have these advantages.

This great Nation must not stand still -

*It* ~~not~~ must ~~not~~ go backward - it must go forward -

*go* forward to even greater heights of leadership in the world.

To accomplish this, our people must grow in strength,

in wisdom and in security.

It is my daily prayer - that with a strong,

healthy

and well educated

united people, and with the aid of Divine Providence;

Wrought it.



we will lead the world to lasting peace.

\*\*\*\*\*

Original



University of Pennsylvania  
Oct. 23, 1948



That increase is a direct result of the  
great advances of the New Deal.

President Roosevelt believed that the rights  
of the working man were more important than the profits  
of corporations.

He saw to it that the power of the  
Federal Government was used, not to destroy unions,  
but to protect them against unfair and evil practices  
of employers.

The New Deal established the right of labor  
to organize and bargain collectively as the keystone  
of our industrial system.

B

*Good Charter*

The Wagner Act was the Magna Carta of labor.

I understand that this great center of industry  
and mining has Democratic city and county administrations,

That's the way it ought to be. And I hope,  
after November, that you will have a Democratic Congressman,  
too, - Harry O'Neill, Harry O'Neill has a  
wonderful record in the state legislature - a record  
of working for the welfare of the people of Pennsylvania.

When you look at the record of the last two years,  
(I'm sure you know that <sup>to</sup> selecting a Republican from this District  
in Nineteen forty-six <sup>you make a mistake</sup> ~~was~~ mistake - one of those  
Nineteen forty-six mistakes - when too many people  
stayed at home and didn't vote.

But it was a mistake which has cost every one of you  
a very great deal, in fact more than you can  
imagine. But it has to be  
your responsibility



You can't afford to make that mistake again,

This year, Lackawanna County ought to be firmly

in the Democratic column from top to bottom.



I have just had the privilege of paying honor

to the memory of John Mitchell. I wish I could be with you

to help celebrate John Mitchell Day next Friday.

John Mitchell was a great leader.

He laid the foundations of the United Mine Workers,

which has grown from his day to ours until it now embraces

most of the miners in the United States.

John Mitchell was not only a great labor organizer,

he was a great labor statesman.

B 7

He pioneered in the development of effective collective bargaining, and he paved the way for good relations between mine operators and mine workers.

We all know the kind of opposition John Mitchell was up against, in his day, in fighting for the rights of labor and for the principle of collective bargaining.

In the early days of this century, big business was trying to destroy the labor union movement.

Those were the days of the Coal and Iron Police.

Right after the First World War, the employers of this country, aided and encouraged by a Republican administration, launched their open-shop drive to wipe out American labor unions.

The Republicans in power first tried

to strip the working man of the protection of his labor unions,

and then they led him into the worst depression in history.

In Nineteen Thirty-two, when twelve million Americans

were out of jobs and hundreds of thousands of miners

were on relief, the American people elected

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In Nineteen Thirty-two, miners who were lucky enough

to have a job were being paid about One Dollar and Seventy cents

a day - and working only one or two days a week.

Now, miners are getting Fourteen Dollars a day -

or more - and working a full week.



SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

St. Hubert former mail to Scranton.  
 How another man started trip to  
 through his to a last post from, and.  
 St. Hubert, I am happy to be here today in Scranton, Frank G. Miller

the heart of the anthracite coal industry.

> Mrs. Cropper, daughter of J. H. Cropper,  
 and the other members of the  
 I am very sorry I had to postpone my visit to Scranton

two weeks ago, but it was necessary for me to meet

with the Secretary of State in Washington.

Of course I am sorry  
 but the war is so long  
 and the first plan is

I had asked General Marshall to fly home from Paris

between sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

and that Saturday - October sixth - was our only chance

to talk together about our plans for peace.

File

And that great Act stood ~~unchallenged~~ unchallenged -  
solid-~~remained~~ - until the Republican 80th Congress  
got to Washington two years ago.

The Republican 80th Congress began all over again  
the old attack on the basic rights of the working men  
and women of this country.

The 80th Congress passed the shameful Taft-Hartley law.

That law is only the beginning -

it is only the first step in the long-range strategy of the  
Republican Party to crush organized labor to the ground.

The Taft-Hartley law is like a termite,  
undermining and eating away your legal protection  
to organize and bargain collectively,

I valued the Taft-Hartley law.



not only because it was bad in itself, but because

it was only a first step in the drive to wipe out labor's rights.

Let me give you a specific example of how

the Taft-Hartley Law directly affects your rights.

The United Mine Workers and the mine owners

have recently set up a welfare fund in the anthracite industry -

the Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund.

*The contract for this welfare fund was signed in the office of the President of the U.M.W. in Washington in 1945. That welfare fund*

*That welfare fund is the result of collective bargaining. It was set up with the help of the President. It is a direct result of the fight for a welfare fund to fund a. mine. safety clause into*

*It is a fine thing for the miners. That is all.*

So now these same people are planning

to amend the law.

They want to make it illegal for a union

to ask for a welfare fund.

Congressman Hartley, of the Taft-Hartley team,

who has decided that he can't get re-elected this time,

says that he leaves that job to his successors.

Do not be fooled - they will ~~do~~ <sup>outlaw your welfare fund</sup> all they can.

If another Republican Congress is elected in November,

the Republican leaders will do all they can to destroy the

growth of union welfare funds.

Now, I can't understand, and I'm sure you can't either,  
why anyone would oppose a Health and Welfare Fund  
which is doing such magnificent work,



But there are some people - even now -  
who say that it is an outrage to ask employers to contribute  
to an employee welfare fund.

These selfish, backward-looking men slipped  
a provision into the Taft-Hartley law about welfare funds.  
They thought they fixed it so that an employer could refuse  
to bargain with a union about setting up a welfare fund.

But they were wrong - A Federal court only  
last month held they were wrong;

The court said that employers do have to bargain  
about welfare funds.



So now these same people are planning

to amend the law,

They want to make it illegal for a union

to ask for a welfare fund,

Congressman Bartley, of the Taft-Hartley team,

who has decided that he can't get re-elected this time,

says that he leaves that job to his successors

Do not be fooled - they will ~~outlaw~~ *outlaw your welfare fund* if they can.

If another Republican Congress is elected in November,

the Republican leaders will do all they can to destroy the

growth of union welfare funds.



It is conducting a program of research

and treatment to find a cure for the disease of silicosis,  
the scourge of hard-coal miners.

This disease causes nearly twenty-five percent  
of the so-called "natural" deaths of hard-coal *and hard rock* miners.

I am sure I do not have to tell you about the terrible effects  
of silicosis, or the suffering it causes.

At last, we can hope for a cure,  
for over half a million dollars is being devoted to this project.  
Think what a relief this will be to miners, not only here,  
but throughout the country and the world.

They will try to close the doors to progress  
that are being opened by American <sup>labor</sup> ~~labor~~ - progress  
such as finding cures for occupational diseases and  
giving relief and comfort to working men in their old age.

They will do it all under the hypocritical cloak  
of "correcting abuses" in our labor laws.

They will do it behind the mask of "national unity."

And, before we know it, they will have us all  
unified into a depression, the way the Republicans did in  
Nineteen Twenty-nine.

You can elect a Democratic administration,  
pledged to the protection of labor's rights,

the expansion of social security,

the improvement of education and health,

the building of adequate housing, and

the control of the cost of living.



If you do that, we shall not falter in  
our onward march toward a better and happier Nation.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Sign*



JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

*Oct. 25, 1948*



It has gone just where Big Business and the  
Republican Party planned for it to go - into higher profits.

Corporation profits after taxes have increased  
seventy percent since price control was killed.  
*cents on the dollar*

Don't think Big Business doesn't appreciate all that  
the Republican Party has done for it.

Don't think Big Business doesn't appreciate  
the fat profits that the Republican Party has laid in its lap  
by killing price control.

During this past summer, up to August thirty-first,  
officers and directors of the country's largest corporations  
*approximately 100*  
contributed half a million dollars to the Republican election  
campaign funds.

3 Fi



The great issue in this campaign is whether this country is going to be governed in the interest of all the people, or in the interest of Big Business and special privilege.

I have been criticized during this campaign for talking plainly to people about the issues, but that's the way I do business.

I won't talk ~~big business~~ platitudes that ~~mean~~ mean <sup>nothing</sup> ~~nothing~~.

That's all the people are getting from the Republican candidate.

G.O.P. these days means just one thing:

"Grand Old Platitude".

As President of the United States,



I am worried about a lot of things - the same things  
that you worry <sup>you,</sup> ~~worry~~

One of these <sup>things</sup> is high prices.

Prices are so high now that they are cutting into <sup>the</sup> people's savings.

It is a terrible thing when a family has to dip into its savings  
to pay the grocery bill - savings which <sup>then</sup> ~~it~~ had set aside  
for old age, to educate the children, or for the down payment  
on a home.

I have done my best to get the <sup>entire nation</sup> Republican 80th Congress  
to do something about high prices.

I <sup>in 1947</sup> called the Congress back into special session twice  
and asked for legislation to control high prices.

But the Republican leaders refused to do anything.

B File



And if a Republican Congress is re-elected this year,

the same men will be in power again and they still won't

do anything!

I'll tell you why they won't do anything.

They won't do anything because their Big Business Bosses

won't let them.

Big Business is making too much money out of *inflation*. *per*

Back during the war, we had inflationary pressures

just as great as we have today. But a Democratic Administration

and a Democratic Congress established price controls.

Because of that, prices were held down -

they stayed on an even keel right through the war.

When the war ended, Big Business decided

to torpedo price controls.

They wanted to take over the wartime savings of the American people. So the National Association of Manufacturers spent Three Million Dollars to fool the American people into believing that price control was a bad thing.

The Republicans in Congress led the fight to end ~~Q.A.A.~~ and, *ended* after they had killed it, they boasted about what they had done.

You know what has happened since.

*1/3*  
Prices have gone up thirty cents on *every* dollar.

Ford has increased in price almost fifty cents on *every* dollar.

We have had to spend our wartime savings paying the grocery bill.

Wages have lagged way behind prices.

*1/4*  
Increasing just twenty cents on ~~every~~ dollar.

Since price increases haven't gone into wages,

where has the money gone? *1/5*

B File

JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Johnstown  
Pres. of the  
Baptist Church  
and of the  
theater...



I'm highly pleased to be back in Johnstown today;  
and to have this opportunity to talk with you about  
the issues of this campaign.

I'm especially glad to be in Sue Wagner's home town,  
Sue Wagner was a great hero and a great American.  
All of us hang proud of him.

The people of Johnstown have reason also to  
be proud of one of Sue Wagner's fighting comrades -  
Colonel Bob Coffey. He will make a fine Congressman  
from this District, and I hope you give him a record  
total of votes on November second.

W

B F

Contributions since then have not yet been published.



Thousands of Dollars came from the railroad industry.

The Railroad Executives no doubt appreciate the fact  
that the Republicans passed the Bolwinkle Bill over my veto.  
Now they don't have to worry about the anti-trust laws any more.

Thousands of Dollars came from the steel industry  
to show their appreciation for the seventy-five percent increase  
in steel profits since the end of O.P.A.

A quarter of a million dollars came from the big bankers.  
No doubt that's just a small token of appreciation for the  
eight billion dollar increase in corporation profits since  
price control was killed.

These contributions are not just appreciation for past favors.

W. V. Va. Rep tax etc



Big Business is trying to make perfectly sure

that there will not be any price control with a Republican President and a Republican Congress.

But if you people here in Johnston and

the millions like you, all over the United States,

come out and vote on Election Day, we will get a

Democratic President and a Democratic Congress.

Then we can bring prices down.

Then we can bring prices down to where

your weekly pay envelope will not only keep your family going

for the week, but you will be able to put something aside

for all the fine things you hoped to buy after the war and

haven't been able to buy.

These are what we need for a prosperous country.

A vast majority of the American people are in favor of  
every single one of these.

But Big Business is opposed to them.



We will never get them with a Republican President  
and a Republican Congress.

*Don't forget to vote.*

If you and millions of American voters like you  
go to the polls a week from Tuesday and vote the straight  
Democratic ticket, we can go forward together  
to build a richer and stronger and better Nation  
for all the American people.



Then we will have a Government working for the people.

We will have Federal aid to education.

We will have slum clearance, and half a million  
new public low-rent houses.

We will have at least a seventy-five cent minimum wage.

We will have extended social security for every  
working man and woman in the United States.

We will have health insurance to help pay the doctor bills  
of every American family.

E 11

Could it be  
San Diego - Boston  
Miami - Seattle  
New York - Chicago  
County Seats & State Capital  
People are making up.  
The tide is rolling  
etc etc



the smear campaign on your President started in all its vile and untruthfully slanted headlines, columns & editorials. Hearst character assassins, W. Carmick-Patterson saboteurs all began firing at me as did the conservative columnists and radio commentators. Not because they believed anything they said or wrote but because they were paid to do it.

In January 1942 I repeated what I thought the government should do and I repeated it time and again.

The saboteurs and the character assassins did a better job than they intended. They elected the 80<sup>th</sup> to nothing Republican Congress. Then the issues were clearly drawn.

I have hauled up and down this great nation 7200 miles since the campaign started 9100 miles

before it started talking the  
people about their interests

Farmers, grain speculators  
1932 1947 etc

Labor Wagner Act

Taft-Hartley etc repeal!

Minimum wage

Farmers, Labor all in the  
same boat

Housing, Real estate lobby.

All lobbies

High Prices

Education

Health 325000 What a  
disgrace 34% no good in War

upland to be in port off St Louis

I became President 3 years 6 mos. 18 days ago

We have been through the most momentous period in the history of the world. 76 days after I became President Germany surrendered unconditionally. 4 months and 21 days after I was sworn in as President Japan folded up and surrendered unconditionally - thus ending the greatest war in the history of the world.

My first and one of my greatest decisions - made 2 minutes after I was sworn in was to order the United Nations Conference to meet in San Francisco on April 25th.

Four days after Japan surrendered I sent my first policy message to Congress. That message contained 21 points based on the Democratic Platform of 1944 which I'd helped to write.

- When that message went to Congress

SAINT LOUIS

It is good to be back home in Missouri.

For the past two months I have been traveling  
all over this country, talking the talks about the facts of life.  
They have been interested and enthusiastic.

And now they are aroused.

I have been working hard, but I am not tired.  
The welcome I have received everywhere has sustained me.  
The deep conviction that I am right in fighting for the people  
has carried me on.

Now I have come back home to report to  
my fellow Missourians.

I bring good news. 656

B

We have cracked the Republican East.

Most of New England is going Democratic.

New York is going Democratic.



The North - the South - The east and the West -

are all falling into line.

People ask me where I get my information.

I get it from the best possible source - from the people themselves.

Now I have an old-fashioned notion that a candidate

for public office has a duty to tell the voters where he stands

on the issues in a campaign.

Since Labor Day, I have travelled twenty-two thousand miles

made Two Hundred and Seventy-one speeches and have taken

a positive position on every issue.

B F

The people remembering what had happened the day before,  
said,

"No, we don't know."



And the politicians said, "Well, if you are that ignorant  
it is not proper that I should speak."

And he went back into the palace.

Now the people were very disappointed.

So they gathered again the next day and called upon him to come out.

The politician came out and said,

"Do you know what I am about to say to you?"

Now this time the people had conspired among themselves  
and they were ready for him. They said,

"Half of us know, and half of us don't know."

R

7

The politician came out - raised his hands, and said;

"Do you know what I am about to say to you?"

The people, afraid of offending the politician, said:

"Oh, yes, we know."



"Well," said the politician,

"if you know what I am about to say, there is no need for me to speak."

And he went back into the palace.

The crowd was disappointed. It had expected big things.

The next day, the crowd gathered again and the

politician came out.

He said, "Do you know what I am about to say to you?"

But the Republican candidate refuses to tell  
the American people where he stands on any issue.

The campaign is ending and you still don't know  
where he stands.

All you have got is platitudes, double-talk and bewilderment.

The Republican candidate reminds me of an ancient fable  
I once heard.

Centuries ago, there was a politician who lived  
in a palace - which today would be called Albany.

One day the people in the town gathered in front  
of the politician's palace and called upon him to come out  
and enlighten them,



The politician then said, "Well, in that event,  
those who know can tell those who do not know."



Now, since the Republican candidate,  
like that ancient politician, won't tell you where the Republicans  
stand, I guess we'll have to do it for him.

Let's get right to the fundamental difference between  
the Democratic and Republican Parties.

That is the basic issue in this campaign.  
The Democratic Party stands for service to all the people.  
But the Republican Party stands for special privilege.

We found out what the Republican philosophy leads to  
under Harding and Coolidge and Hoover,

It led us to the greatest depression in history.

B

And in the years since Nineteen Thirty-two,  
we have learned what happens under the Democratic philosophy.



By looking after the welfare of the people  
who work for a living, we brought prosperity back to this country  
and we have built a firm foundation for our continued prosperity.

We are enjoying the greatest period of prosperity  
for all the people that the world has ever seen.

Be sure to remember that when you hear Republican  
propaganda about the mistakes and failures of the Democrats.

Our prosperity is rolling along on the strength of  
Democratic programs that were put into effect before the  
Republican 80th Congress took office in January, Nineteen  
Forty-seven. Since that time, this Republican Congress  
has been doing what it could to undermine our Democratic program

They have been more concerned with what happened  
to the profits of big corporations than they have with wages  
and farm income,



They have taken the edge off prosperity for many of us.  
And there are threats of worse things to come.

The wages of working men have been falling behind  
the rise in prices - so that their real wages are lower than  
they were in Nineteen Forty-five.

Not so the salaries of corporation executives.  
They are not bothered by the high cost of living.

The profits of big corporations are going right on up,  
but the profits of small businessmen are going down.

And now the price of wheat and corn is going down,  
while the profits of grain speculators are going up.

B F

The foundations of our prosperity are threatened  
as a result of the failures of the Republican 80th Congress.



Their biggest failure was their refusal to do anything  
about controlling prices. I don't need to tell the housewives  
about the way skyrocketing prices have eaten into the prosperity  
of the average American family. They know it too well already.

And I will have to ask the Republican candidate  
to pardon me if I remind him again that having a depression  
is much worse than talking about one. And I am going to keep  
right on fighting to get the people to reject the Republican policies  
that would lead to depression.

The Republicans in the 80th Congress made a vicious  
attack on the rights of labor. The Democrats in the Wagner Act,  
had assured to working men and women the right to organize  
their own unions and to bargain collectively for a fair share  
of the product of their own labor.

None of us want to go back to the conditions  
of Nineteen thirty-two.



And we are not going to have a Republican Congress  
and a Republican President who wants to take us back down  
that road.

Now, let me talk to you about some of the other issues  
where the Democratic Party stands on the side of the people  
and the Republican Party stands on the side of special privilege.

The record shows that you can't get the right kind  
of action on these issues from a Republican Congress.

What this country needs is not a new President,  
but a new Congress.

There is an acute housing shortage in this country.

The Taft-Hartley Act is a vicious law.

It must be repealed.



There is another way in which the 80th Congress  
showed its indifference to the welfare of working people.

That is its refusal to increase the minimum wage.

The minimum wage is only forty cents an hour now.  
It ought to be raised to at least seventy-five cents an hour.

But the Republicans refused to increase it.

Some of them say they favor a minimum wage -  
but the lower the minimum, the better they like it.

The Republican 80th Congress was not satisfied  
just to attack the rights of labor. They went after the farmer, too.

B F

Remember, this is the Congress that the Republican  
candidate said delivered for the future of the country  
like no other Congress ever did,



Apparently, he approves of what the Republican 80th Congress  
did to the farmers' price support program.

This program was originated by the Democrats.  
Its purpose is to prevent the bottom from dropping out  
from under farm prices.

Fair prices for the farmers are a very important part  
of the foundation of our prosperity.

But the Republicans in Congress - or most of them -  
don't like farm price supports.

B F

They didn't dare attack the price support program openly, however, at least not in an election year. So they slipped in through the back door with a sly trick to keep price supports from working.



They knew that price supports wouldn't work unless there was enough storage space for the grain. They knew there wouldn't be enough storage space unless the Government provided grain bins. So they passed a law that would prevent the Government from providing grain bins.

The result is just what I said it would be when I spoke at Dexter, Iowa, and at Springfield, Illinois.

The Republicans have made it impossible for price supports to work and grain is selling below support prices.



The farmers are not getting a fair price for their corn.

The prevailing price is only about One Dollar and Fifteen cents a bushel and I have heard of one instance where a farmer got only fifty-six cents a bushel.




We must not allow that to continue.

We must not go back to the disastrous farm prices of Nineteen Thirty-two.

This is not a matter of concern to the farmers alone. It concerns every one of us.

When the farmers have no money, the merchants in the small towns feel it mighty quick. Then it is not long before industrial workers are being laid off in the cities. Depression spreads to everybody like an evil disease.

B E



Under this Act, the labor movement has become strong,  
healthy, and responsible. It now constitutes a mighty bulwerk,  
not only for prosperity, but also for all of our Democratic freedoms.

But the Republican leaders don't want labor to be strong.

They passed the notorious Taft-Hartley Law.

The purpose of this law, according to Republican Senator Wayne Morse  
was, and I quote:

"This bill is a device for making unions so weak  
that they cannot carry on effective collective bargaining."

And this is the law that the Republican candidate  
for President has endorsed.

If we allow it to stay on the books, it will be ruinous  
not only for labor but for everybody in the United States.

It is a disgrace that in a Nation as wealthy as ours,  
five million families live in slums, and that three million  
other families live doubled up,



For three years I have been fighting for a comprehensive  
housing law that would permit the Federal Government  
to aid State and local governments in clearing away slums,  
in building large-scale low-rent housing projects, and  
in improving farm houses.

For three years, the Real Estate Lobby has blocked  
the passage of an excellent bill which was before the Congress  
of the United States.

For three years the leaders of the Republican Party  
have refused to act,

The American people can wait no longer for a Congress  
that will provide the Housing we need so badly.

We must have a Congress that will provide homes  
for our people, and not just profits for Real Estate owners!

We must have a Democratic Congress!

There is also an acute shortage of schools  
and teachers in the United States.

We have fallen far behind in building schools  
for our children. States are financially unable to build  
new schools fast enough.

The shortage of teachers is even more alarming.  
Tens of thousands of teachers all over the country are turning  
to better-paying jobs as the rising cost of living makes it  
impossible for them to live on their teacher's salaries.

I have urged the Republican 80th Congress  
time and again to provide three hundred million dollars  
to the states to help them meet this crisis.



The Republican 80th Congress refused to provide  
a nickel, yet it was willing to provide millions of dollars  
each year to the States to help them build roads.

We must have a Congress that regards school children  
as more important than the roads over which their school  
buses pass!

We must have a Democratic Congress!

Republican high prices have worked their cruellest  
hardship on our old people, on widows, and on dependant children  
who are forced to live on small fixed incomes.

I urged the Republican 80th Congress to increase Social Security benefit payments in many cases, and I have also urged the extension of Social Security coverage to millions of workers who do not now receive its protection.

The Republican 80th Congress absolutely refused to increase payments , and instead of extending social security, they stripped nearly one million workers of their social security rights;

We must have a Congress that will consider the pittance received by elderly people and dependent children as more important than tax relief for the rich;

We must have a Democratic Congress!

I have been urging the adoption of a national system of health insurance, so that the heavy medical expenses of the average family could be paid for out of an insurance fund.

This is not socialized medicine!



It is plain American common sense!

The Republican 80th Congress flatly refused to act.

We must have a Congress that will consider the health of our people more important than the health of the livestock on our farms!

We must have a Democratic Congress!

The Democratic Party stands for the kind of America where the government serves the people and the people work together for the common good.

Another condition that must be improved at once  
is the level of our national health. There is an acute shortage  
of modern hospitals and clinics. We need thousands  
of new doctors and trained medical personnel.



Each year more than three hundred and twenty-five thousand  
Americans die, whose lives could have been saved if they had  
had the proper medical care we know how to provide.

-

That is a greater number of Americans than were killed  
throughout World War Two.

I have been urging the Congress to pass laws which  
would permit the Government to aid in building hospitals,  
medical schools and clinics,



And it is our kind of America that the people  
are going to vote for on election day.

The smart boys said we couldn't win,  
They tried to bluff us with a propaganda blitz.

But we called their bluff.      We told the people the truth.

And the people are with us.

Now the tide is rolling.    I have seen it all over the country.

The people are going to win this election.

All you have to do is to go to the polls next Tuesday  
and vote to keep America free and strong.

\*\*\*\*\*

of trade which employed about 400 fewer workers. Construction began the new year with payrolls 10 percent above last year. Despite the sizeable gain in construction employment, the industry failed to achieve the high degree of activity predicted at the beginning of the year. Shortage of materials was a handicap throughout the year and contributed, along with seasonal factors, to substantial fluctuations in employment.

#### All Manufacturing Industries Lose Ground

All manufacturing employment--comprising less than 20 percent of the total nonagricultural work force--totalled 11,200 in January 1948, 6.1 percent below a year ago. Every major industry group lost ground. Although the actual number of workers involved did not exceed 400 in any one of the major industries, the relative declines were quite significant in food processing and nonferrous metals.

In food processing plants, employment has fluctuated seasonally and in reaction to market conditions. There has been evidence of consumer resistance to present prices and a loss of some eastern markets due to high freight rates.

Primary nonferrous metal production went down during the first six months of the year, then recouped in response to improving demand for aluminum sheet. But as of the first of the year, employment in this industry was still over 12 percent below a year ago.

Employment in the area's third important manufacturing activity--logging, sawmills, planing mills, and wood products--was fairly stable throughout the year, except for a shut-down which resulted from a dispute between operators and the union. The strike affected about 1,000 workers and lasted from June to September.

#### Unemployment Lower Despite Employment Declines

While employment declined, unemployment failed to increase as might have been expected. Actually, about 550 fewer persons without jobs were seeking employment at the beginning of this year as compared with a year ago. Continued declines averaged 3,350 in January 1948 as compared with 3,617 in January 1947. The lower unemployment level is believed to be due to the retirement of large numbers of workers from the labor force; namely, veterans who have filled to capacity every college within 100 miles



Aluminum Being Poured From Ladle Into Pig Molde in a Reduction Plant  
Photo, courtesy of the Permanent Metals Corporation

Basic Statement  
January 1946

Spokane, Washington Area

Location

Spokane is located in the east central part of the state some 200 miles east of Seattle. It is the only city of metropolitan proportions located east of the Cascade Mountains in the Pacific Northwest.

Area Covered

The Spokane area encompasses Spokane County and is dominated by the City of Spokane which includes 80 percent of the county's population.

USES Offices

Two USES offices serve the area. The main office is located at South 309 Howard Street, Spokane. The casual labor office is located at North 220 Stevens Street, Spokane.

Economic Characteristics

Spokane is primarily a trading center for a large and prosperous agricultural, mining, and lumbering region. Normally, over 50 percent of the employed workers of the area are engaged in trade and service industries. During the war the economy of the area was significantly affected by two developments--the coming of the light metals industry and the location of important military establishments in the area. The Defense Plant Corporation built three light metals plants in the area--an aluminum reduction plant, an aluminum rolling mill and a magnesium reduction plant. These plants employed over 4,600 workers at peak (July 1944) as contrasted to the 100 employed four years earlier. All plants are on a "standby" basis at the present time, pending disposition by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. While it is not possible to tell how soon this will be, the existence of the industry is undoubtedly the most important single new factor in Spokane's economy. During the war several large military installations were located near Spokane--the most important being the Air Technical Service Command, which at peak employed over 10,000 workers, and a Naval Supply Depot employing as high as 2,500. These establishments are still operating at a comparatively high level but their post-war position is uncertain. Total government employment in mid-1944 had quadrupled from the 1940 level of 3,800. Spokane is an important railroad center, its repair shops servicing five transcontinental

I used to be a Member of the Congress myself -- I was a member of the Congress myself but I happened to be a Member of Congress that was in favor of these things. I was a Member of Congress which started way back there in 1933. I didn't get elected until 1934, so I didn't come to that Congress until 1935, but the vast majority of the development in this part of the world was made under those Congresses when Franklin Roosevelt was President of the United States. I was elected every time Mr. Roosevelt was, and the last time I was elected with him on the same platform, and I helped to write that platform. I am trying to carry out that platform, but I am not getting very much help from this Congress.

That is partly your fault! That is partly your fault. In the election of 1946 you believed all the lies that were published about your President. And two-thirds of you did go out and vote. Look what the other third gave you! You deserved it.

Now, if you let that sort of situation continue -- you have got a chance to remedy it this fall -- if you let that sort of situation continue, I won't have any sympathy with you. You will get just what you deserve.

I would like to see this Columbia River controlled. I would like to see the Columbia Central Valley, California and Colorado and the Missouri -- all those rivers kept in their banks and the waters put to use so the country can prosper. We need everything that can be produced in the United States now, just as badly as we needed it during the war. And we must get people in charge of the Government who believe that way. And if you don't get them, that is your fault.

I am certainly glad to be here. It makes me happy to see all this sea of faces.

I hope that some time later on I can come back and talk politics to you.

Thank you very much.

- - - - -



## SPOKANE -- Inter.mountain area

major center east of the Cascades, west of the Rockies

### Employment Well Below Year-Age Levels in January 1948

Employment in Spokane at the beginning of 1948 was at its lowest point in two years. Normal seasonal factors contributed to recent losses in employment which customarily hits a low point in the winter months. In the longer-range trend, several industry groups showed substantially lower employment levels this year than last. Small increases over the year in a number of other activities and a sizeable gain in construction failed to stem the downward trend. The result was a 7.1 percent net decline in nonagricultural employment (exclusive of domestic workers and self-employed) between January 1947 when 63,900 were employed and January 1948 when 59,400 were at work.

Peak employment--84,500--was reached in March when payrolls in nonferrous metals were still high and before force reductions in military establishments had reached any great number. The downward trend began in April and has continued steadily since, with the exception of a slight rise in the early fall months when food processing and construction were at their peaks.

### Fewer Women Workers Too

Employment of women has followed the general downward trend, although the declines for female workers were relatively more severe (10.6 percent) than among male

workers. A large jump in female employment occurred at the Christmas shopping season, but employment levels in trade returned quickly to normal after the holidays. About 2,100 women were laid off as soon as the season was concluded.

### Government Retrenchment Hacks Industry Declines

Total Government employment during the war had virtually quadrupled from the 1940 level because of the low-tide of several large military installations in the area. Declines in employment at these establishments set in soon after the cessation of hostilities, and the retrenchment process continued through 1947. These military establishments experienced a decline in civilian employment of over 4,200 workers in the course of the year. This was by far the most outstanding loss--almost 40 percent--in the area.

All other manufacturing activities netted gains with the exception

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The Spokane area, notorious with Spokane County, is dominated by the City of Spokane which includes 86 percent of the county's population. It is the only city of metropolitan proportions located east of the Cascade Mountains in the Pacific Northwest. The area, with total employment close to 75,000 at the beginning of 1948, is primarily a trading center for a large and prosperous agricultural, mining and lumbering region.

Remarks of the President outside the Spokane Club in Spokane,  
Washington, June 9, 1948, 9:20 a.m., Spokane time.

Thank you. Governor Wallgren, Senator Magnuson distinguished guests and citizens of the eastern half of the State of Washington. I know the whole State of Washington must be here from the looks of this crowd. I can't help but be affected by a welcome like that. I am also intrigued with the sunshine that you have here. I understand that you need a little sunshine. You see I have my hat. I rode all day yesterday in this Western sun and got my face fried. I didn't want to get it turned over and done this time.

I am happy to be here because I am interested in the development of this part of the world. I have made many trips here. I was here when the aluminum plant was set up when a lot of other plants were set up which were top secret, and still are top secret, in this part of the world. At that time I was chairman of an investigating committee in the Senate, of which Senator Wallgren was a member, and we made some very important trips out here for the purpose of helping win the war. And this part of the world -- this part of the United States made a magnificent contribution toward winning that war. Had it not been for the immense power plants along the Columbia River, which we had insisted on being built for the benefit of the public, we wouldn't have won that war as quickly nor as thoroughly as we did win it.

Now the thing that is staring us in the face is to make that same contribution to the peace. And I know that is just what you are going to do.

I am going from here to Grand Coulee, and then I am going to go over the flood areas that have been affected by the Columbia River. I know something about floods. The Missouri has a habit of going on a rampage about once every three years, washing away all the farm lands in the valley. When we came down the Columbia River this morning on the Northern Pacific Railroad, I could see scenes that reminded me of things exactly as they happened in Missouri time after time. And you know what that does. It has been a long time since you have had a flood like this, and you had forgotten what it means. Now you will be sympathetic when the Missouri and the Connecticut and a lot of other rivers overflow and ruin all the industries along the line. In that way we will get a cure for it. There is a cure for it.

I was told last night in Butte that the Silver Bow Creek which rises in Butte, Montana, is one of the head waters of the Columbia River in the United States, and I told that audience that if we could control the Silver Bow Creeks that make up the Columbia River, as we should control the little rivers that make up the Missouri, we wouldn't have these floods. We don't have floods on the Tennessee River any more. They know how to control them. These same situations can be developed on the Columbia River, the river that empties more water into the Pacific Ocean than any other river on the western coast of the United States and it empties the second largest amount of water of any river in the United States. and that water ought to be utilized. You need it too badly here in the Northwest, to have it go out in the Pacific Ocean and go to waste.

I would like to see that project carried out to its logical conclusion. But you are not going to get those projects as long as you have a Congress that believes in the theory of Daniel Webster: that the West is no good and there is no use wasting money on it. There are still men in the Congress who are following Daniel Webster, and they are chairmen of key committees which make these appropriations.

If you don't do something about that, you don't deserve to have anything, that's all I can say to you.

(over)

of Spokane; housewives who have not actively sought work; and older workers who have retired.

The area was fortunate in having no excessive unemployment during 1947. In January 1947, at the peak of unemployment, the estimated total constituted slightly over 6 percent of the labor force, while in May, the month of least unemployment, it dropped to slightly over 2 percent. Seasonal conditions have been the foremost among the factors effecting unemployment. During January and February claimants came chiefly from among construction and logging workers unable to work because of weather conditions and sales people no longer needed in retail establishments. An early spring removed 900 applicants from the compensation rolls during the first week in March and began a declining trend that continued unabated until June when two factors caused a moderate rise; namely, entry of student veterans into the labor market, and a decline in aluminum production. After a slight decline as students returned to school, unemployment swung up as unfavorable weather curtailed construction activities to cause a sharp rise in November. With the end of the Christmas shopping season, another rise occurred.



The distribution of job seekers registered for work with the local office in January was widespread among all broad occupational groups. Construction workers at various levels of skills comprised almost one-fifth of all applicants. Job opportunities for this group and for other types of unskilled workers will definitely develop as construction and agricultural work gets underway in the spring. For many service and semiskilled applicants openings may continue to be scarce until late spring. Despite a fairly large number of clerical workers, there are pitifully few qualified typists and stenographers to meet the brisk demands. This occupational group, however, is the only one in which there is a conspicuous shortage of workers.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SPOKANE'S WORKERS



### Greater Selectivity in Hiring

There is a tendency on the part of employers to be extremely selective with regard to applicants. Here and there age limitations are being imposed—women over 35 and men over 50 find it increasingly harder to secure consideration. Even in such occupations as janitor and porter, workers over 50 are not desired. Greater selectivity is also being applied with regard to experience and applicants who are unable to show good experience backgrounds are not desired. This is especially true of clerical and sales people.

### Upwelling in Employment by Spring

Employment conditions are expected to improve with employers estimating a 3 percent rise in payroll by May. The trend should generally continue up throughout most of the year until seasonal declines are felt in the late fall. However, employment may not achieve peak 1947 levels since there is no foreseeable source of employment which can offset the permanent reduction in the number of federal workers. Although there are rumors of new

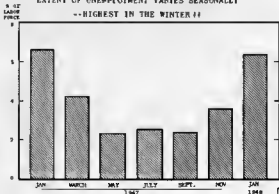
industrial activity in the arms, none is yet assured.

Further declines are anticipated only in Government, but future losses will be at a much smaller rate. Finance, insurance and real estate, and service activities foresee no important change in employment levels. Employment gains are forecast for all other activities. Greatest recovery will occur in construction which by May, should be well on its way toward full activity. A one-third increase is indicated; there is a large amount of work for which contracts have already been let or for which bidding dates have been announced. Food processing should recoup its recent losses and return to normal levels; smaller increases are foreseen for lumber and wood products, nonferrous metals and fabricated metal products. Relatively small increases should take place in trade by May if the pattern of employment variations this year follows that of last year.

This article is based on the Annual Labor Market Report (UNR-274) prepared by Curtis Eisenman, Area Labor Market Analyst for Spokane, Washington State Employment Service.

### EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT VARIES SEASONALLY

--HIGHEST IN THE WINTER!!





DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
United States Employment Service

Basic Statement  
January 1946

Labor Market Information  
Area Series

Spokane, Washington Area

Location

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railroads and feeder lines providing employment for several thousand persons. Total nonagricultural civilian employment increased from about 54,000 in 1940 to over 71,000 by mid-1944. Half the increase was composed of women who accepted service and government jobs. Another development that will have significant bearing on the economy of the area is the mammoth irrigation system that is being developed by the Bureau of Reclamation as a part of the Grand Coulee Dam project. A total of 1,290,000 acres are expected to be reclaimed for agricultural use. Spokane will play an important role in this development and will profit immeasurably by the increase of population that will result.

#### Population and Labor Force

The civilian population of the area increased from the 1940 level of 162,600 to about 175,000 <sup>1</sup>/in July 1944, and continued to rise by several thousand until VJ-Day. Since then, some decreases has taken place. The population is predominantly white. The 1940 census showed only 0.8 percent nonwhites and there has been no significant increase in this proportion during the war. In mid-1944 the civilian nonagricultural labor force had expanded by nearly 10,000 over the 61,000 of 1940.

#### Educational and Training Facilities

Spokane offers the following educational facilities: (1) 36 elementary public schools, 10 of which provide special services to handicapped, deficient and maladjusted children; (2) four special service units, two of which are at hospital centers, and one parental home; (3) two junior high schools and three standard high schools; (4) auxiliary services by public schools, including child guidance, family life education, health department, and transportation of pupils; (5) public night school adult education classes; (6) trade or vocational school offering a variety of instruction, with courses modern in scope and equipment; (7) three accredited colleges in the immediate vicinity of Spokane--Whitworth, which is co-educational and seven miles north of the city center; Gonzaga University, which has an outstanding men's law school and special courses in nursing and law for women; and Holy Names College, which is a women's college offering special education and music. Besides these, the Eastern Washington College of Education is located 20 miles from Spokane in Cheney and is the largest of three state teachers training schools. Spokane has also several Catholic schools of elementary and high school level located throughout the city and providing for both boarding and day pupils.

1/ Excluding 16,200 in armed forces

Government Employment

The war-born military establishments employed over 7,000 workers in December 1945. In addition to the Spokane Air Technical Service Command and the Naval Supply Depot, these include Fort George Wright, Baxter General Hospital, and Geiger Field. It is possible that some permanent installations may develop out of these war-created facilities. Ultimate post-war employment, however, will undoubtedly be much lower than at the present time. City and county government provide a sizeable payroll, Spokane being the county seat of Spokane County. A number of federal agencies also maintain branch offices in Spokane.

Major Industries and Firms

The principal manufacturing industries include food processing (Armour and Co., Ceretene Packing Co., and Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.); lumber (Deer Park Lumber Co. and Long Lake Lumber Co.); machinery (Brown Industries, Columbia Electric, and General Machine Co.); and the non-ferrous metals products plants (Alcoa reduction plant and rolling mill, and Electro-Metallurgical Co.) which are not operating at the present time. Important non-manufacturing establishments include Washington Water Power Co., Spokane City Lines, and Island Motor Freight.

1

## Notes for Spokane



1. Glad to be back in Pacific Northwest and particularly in the heart of the Inland Empire of the State of Washington.
2. Have been looking forward to visit for a long time.
3. Sorry about the flood.
4. We must look beyond the flood to the future.
5. Fastest growing part of the country - population of Washington has increased over 28 per cent since 1940's.
6. Believe that people in the West feel "closer" to the Federal Government than people elsewhere.
7. Importance of aluminum plants at Spokane, in war and in peace.
8. New generators at Grand Coulee.
9. Hungry Horse dam needed to firm up power at Coulee, and at various times help to prevent floods. Estimate for \$6.5 to speed up Hungry Horse.



MR FRANK BANKS  
CHIEF ENGINEER  
Grand Coulee

Will be in  
Spokane to escort  
the President to  
the Dam —

MVC

LAW OFFICES  
OF  
CLARENCE C. DILL  
HUTTON BUILDING  
SPOKANE 8 WASHINGTON

U.S. WHITE HOUSE  
MAY 14 8 27 AM '48  
RECEIVED

May 12, 1948

Hon. Harry S. Truman  
President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Since Governor Wallgren told us here at the Democratic State Convention on April 24th, that you are coming to the Pacific Northwest, I have been thinking of effective things you could say about the Administration's Columbia River program. This development marks the opening of a new West. It will take 50 to 100 years to build the great agricultural-industrial empire based on cheap electricity from the Columbia River.

Governor Dewey has just outlined a 10 point program in Oregon for the development of the Pacific Northwest. Every item in that program is already being carried out by your administration. The only hindrance has been caused by the refusal of the Republican Congress to appropriate the amounts of money recommended by you through the budget. However, he leaves out the most important feature, namely, the transmission of the cheap electricity from the power houses on the river to the consumers, without profit. His fifth point provides that the electrical energy shall be sold "at the lowest possible self liquidating rate".

The Republican leadership in Congress wants to sell that power at the bus-bar so that the private power companies can make profit on the transmission of the power to the consumers. They want to turn the Bonneville Power Administration over to the private companies. That is the very thing that will destroy most of the value of the Government's production of cheap electricity here. It amounts to a proposal to use the taxpayers' money to produce this cheap power and then allow private power companies to profit on the delivery of that cheap power. Under your policy, the power is delivered without profit for production and industrial development by individual users.

As an illustration, the rate of two mills per kilowatt, at which power is furnished the big aluminum plants in the Northwest, is what makes it possible for them to operate. If that rate is raised one mill per kilowatt hour, it will close every aluminum plant in the Northwest. No private power company would or could deliver power to the aluminum companies at two mills per kilowatt hour. Yet the Bonneville Power Administration delivers it and

prices enough to amortize the cost of the dams and transmission lines over a period of years.

The Pacific Northwest has no oil and little coal or gas. This cheap electric power of the Columbia River is our raw material. Its delivery to big industrial users and to publicly owned distribution systems is the greatest incentive to private enterprise in the far Northwest. Secure of this cheap rate for power, the new industries built in the Pacific Northwest and operating during the war, 1941 to 1947, actually paid into the Treasury of the United States 1300,000,000 in income, corporation and excess profit taxes. I quote these figures from Dr. Paul Raver of the Bonneville Power Administration. That was new tax money.

During the War it would have been impossible to have produced the aluminum produced out here, anywhere else in the United States, because there was no coal nor oil available, and no way power to dig coal. The same was true of the electro-chemical industries. Today the income and corporation tax payments directly traceable to this cheap power amount to from \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000 per year. These amounts are federal taxes, not amortization payments. The amount paid to the Treasury by the Bonneville Power Administration to amortize the investment in the Grand Coulee and Bonneville Power dams and power plants, is six to eight years ahead of schedule. In addition are the local taxes which amount to \$600,000 per year on these plants alone.

I think you can strengthen yourself greatly in the country if on this trip that you do not attempt to make long speeches or propose new political platforms. The country doesn't need them. Just talk to the people about their particular sections of the country and their problems. You can point out that the Ship of State has weathered the dangerous period following the awful storms of war and that the nation is heading into an era of peace and prosperity.

I sometimes think that the slogan which the Democrats should use after the National Convention is -

Preparedness and Peace abroad.  
Production and Prosperity at home.

I appreciate that you did not ask me for the advice I am giving you which is all the more reason you are at liberty to throw it in the waste basket. I only hope you will consider these suggestions and emphasize any of them you think valuable on your trip across the country.

I believe your political stock is rising and that the rise of your popularity can be tied for victory in November. With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Clarence C. Dill

CCD:fpd

F. S. C. P. enclose some remarks of Mackinac  
McGowan it was hand him materials  
699.

List of Northwestern Ohio citizens to board President Truman's Special Train at Toledo, Ohio, Monday Night, September 8th, 1948.

- #1 John P. Kelly, Chairman Lucas Co. Democratic Exec. Committee
- 2 Michael V. DiSelle, Mayor of Toledo
- 3 George W. Schoenmaker, City Manager
- 4 Edward A. GaAngelo, Safety Director
- 5 Richard Gesser, VP United Automobile Workers of America CIO
- 6 Charles Bellard, Regional Director UAW-CIO
- 7 Larry Steinberg, Director Toledo Joint Council CIO
- 8 Walter Madrzykowski, Member Exec. Board Local 12 UAW-CIO
- 9 Thomas Quinn, Business Agent, Painters-Decorators Union AFL
- 10 Oliver Meyers, Director Building Trades Council, AFL
- 11 Otto Bresh, Secretary, Toledo Central Labor Union, AFL
- 12 Walter Guntrup, Editor, Toledo Union Leader
- 13 Harry Shell, President, NMSA
- 14 Earle S. Streeter, Executive Secretary, NMSA
- 15 Mary Sophie Burns, V. Chairman, Lucas Co. Dem. Exec. Committee
- 16 Mirah Epstein, Member Lucas County Executive Committee
- 17 Ruth Pfleger, Member Lucas County Executive Committee
- 18 Daniel O'Brien, President, Toledo Chamber of Commerce
- 19 Paul Block, Jr., Publisher, The Toledo Blade
- 20 Mrs. Paul Block, Jr.
- 21 Jules Lippman, The Textile Leather Corporation
- 22 Charles Fruchtman, Industrialist - Chairman United Jewish Appeal Campaign
- 23 Arthur J. Wisland, Vice President, Willys-Overland Co.
- 24 Genj. C. Becker, Public Relations Director, Willys Overland Co.
- 25 Fraser Reams, President, Radio Station WTOL
- 26 Lev Fleurnoy, Public Relations Consultant
- 27 John D. Polite, Archbold, Ohio, Chr. Fulton Co. Dem. Exec. Committee
- 28 Minor Kerschner, Napoleon, Ohio, Chr. Henry Co. Dem. Exec. Committee
- 29 Jack Boyeen, Genoa, Ohio, Chr. Ottawa Co. Dem. Exec. Committee
- 30 Frank T. Dore, Tiffin, Ohio, Chr. Seneca Co. Dem. Exec. Committee
- 31 Richard Wickers, Fremont, Ohio, Chr. Sandusky Co. Dem. Exec. Com.
- 32 Harold Whitehead, Mayor of Fremont, Ohio
- 33 Gessner A. Brown, Sandusky, Ohio, Chr. Erie Co. Dem. Central Com.
- 34 E. C. Trintner, Vermilion, Ohio, Chr. Erie Co. Dem. Exec. Committee
- 35 Clarence W. Dick, Mayor of Bowling Green, Ohio and Chairman Wood County Democratic Executive Committee.
- 36 John Quilivven, Collector of Internal Revenue
- 37 William F. Kilcrease, Postmaster



- 38 Thomas B. Burke, Vice Mayor and Candidate for Representative to Congress.
- 39 Wm.C.Galvie, Member of City Council
- 40 Jerome Jasionevski, Member of City Council
- 41 James B.Simmons, Jr., Member of City Council
- 42 Judge John Q. Caray, Lucas County Court of Common Pleas
- 43 Judge John Baskett, Lucas County Court of Common Pleas
- 44 Judge John McCabe, Lucas County Court of Common Pleas
- 45 Judge Thomas J. O'Connor, Lucas County Court of Common Pleas
- 46 Judge Charles E. Chittenden, Lucas County Probate Court
- 47 Judge Amos L. Conn, Court of Appeals
- 48 Ed F. Buckenmyer, Candidate for Judge, Court of Appeals
- 49 Robert C. Regeo, Candidate for State Senator
- 50 Michael J. Damas, Candidate for Representative to Gen. Assembly
- 51 Wm. D. Donovan, Candidate for Representative to Gen. Assembly
- 52 Frank W. King, Candidate for Representative to Gen. Assembly
- 53 Harold F. Miller, Candidate for Representative to Gen. Assembly
- 54 Morton Neipp, Candidate for Representative to Gen. Assembly
- 55 Dr. Reuben Mitty, Lucas County Commissioner
- 56 Frank W. Schin, Candidate for Lucas County Commissioner
- 57 Joel S. Rhinefort, Lucas County Prosecuting Attorney
- 58 Robert A. Williams, Candidate for Lucas Co. Clerk of Courts
- 59 George B. Timiney, Candidate for Lucas County Sheriff
- 60 Gerald J. Cullen, Lucas County Recorder
- 61 Deciel P. Solsemer, Lucas County Treasurer
- 62 Selvin W. Rice, Candidate for Lucas County Engineer
- 63 Dr. Charles A. Phillips, Candidate for Lucas Co. Coroner
- 64 Donald F. Wolfe, State Editor, Toledo Blade
- 65 Fred Mollenkopf, City Editor, Toledo Blade
- 66 Mrs. Fred Mollenkopf
- 67 Hascibal S. Towle, Editorial Writer, Toledo Blade
- 68 Mrs. Hascibal S. Towle
- 69 Alma Talty, Reporter, Toledo Blade
- 70 Carter Thomas, Reporter, Toledo Blade
- 71 Dwight Soyars, Photographer, Toledo Blade
- 72 Gene Fiske, Reporter, Toledo Times
- 73 Richard Greene, Photographer, Toledo Times
- 74 Virginia Inell, Reporter, Toledo Times
- 75 Frank Bartell, United Press

76 Norman Rauger, Photographer, Lucas Co. Demo. Hqrs.  
 77 Burgan Pugh, Photographer, Lucas Co. Demo. Hqrs.  
 78 James Uebelhart, Radio Station WSPD  
 79 Walter Osborn, Radio Station WTOL  
 80 Harold R. Holmes, Radio Station WTOL  
 81 John Saunders, Radio Station WTOD  
 82 Douglas Taberner, Radio Station WTOD  
 83 Edward Posa, Secretary Toledo Lodge of Eagles  
 84 James Westroff, President Dancer Club  
 85 Kenneth Hamel, Secretary, Lucas County Executive Committee  
 86 Frank Biniakiewicz, Member, Lucas County Central Committee  
 87 John Jureki, Member, Lucas County Central Committee  
 88 Vic Vilmon, Publicity, Lucas County Democratic Headquarters  
 89 Arthur W. Graton, Campaign Manager, Lucas County Demo. Hqrs.  
 90 Edward M. Ryan, Chairman Lucas County Finance Committee  
 91 Henry Thebes, Reporter, Toledo Blade  
 92 Wm. F. Burroughs, Member, Lucas County Executive Committee  
 93 Frank Bires, 2d Vice Chairman, Lucas County Exec. Committee  
 94 Thos. G. McKeevn, Vice Chairman, Lucas Co. Central Committee  
 95 Edward F. Rominee, Secy. Lucas County Central Committee  
 96 Thos. E. Mattingee, Member Lucas County Central Committee  
 97 John Bhee, Member, Lucas County Central Committee  
 98 Joseph P. Mansour, Member Lucas County Central Committee  
 99 Mrs. Helen Brzezinski, Member Lucas County Exec. Committee  
 100 John Froehlich, Lucas County Campaign Labor Co-ordinator

## VITAL ISSUES IN FLINT, MICHIGAN - PRICES, HOUSING, AND LABOR CONTRACT

### PRICES

#### A. Cost of Meat

1. Beef roasts and steaks have been priced around \$1 per pound since early spring.

2. In Flint, as in Detroit, workers in the auto plants feel that they must have meat at least once a day. Hence, the high cost of meat has become a grievance in thousands of homes.

#### B. Cost of Automobiles

1. In a city where Buicks and Chevrolets are manufactured, buyers must wait a year or 18 months to obtain new cars. The workmen in Flint feel there is something wrong in this situation.

2. The prices of new cars have gone beyond the reach of many men employed in the car plants.

3. Used cars can be obtained, but buyers must pay premiums of \$300 or \$400 over the prices of new cars.

4. A Grand Jury investigation of the motor car situation is now in progress.

5. Arthur Summerfield, an auto dealer and Republican National Committee-man, is said to have solicited campaign funds through the Automobile Dealers Association.

### HOUSING

#### A. Slums Scattered through the City

1. Many areas in Flint are shabby and run-down. The temporary housing projects are in bad condition.

2. Except for some temporary housing for war workers and for veterans, there have been no public housing projects in Flint.

3. Private contractors are doing considerable building, but nearly all the houses completed are priced at \$10,000 or more -- far beyond the reach of the average Flint workingman.

FLOOD CONTROL

A. Fear Aroused by Recent Floods

1. In the last two springs, there have been two serious floods which caused considerable damage.

2. The Flint River cuts the town in two, and the people are anxious about the recurrence of floods.

## Flint, Michigan

(As of August, 1948, based on reports sent to  
the Research Division)

### 1. Characteristics of the City.

- a. A town that grew into a city very rapidly, Flint does not have a great deal of civic pride.
- b. Has a large foreign-born and second-generation citizens population, a large Negro and Southern poor-white population, and an especially large Polish group.
- c. The main Buick plant, the largest self-contained auto manufacturing plant in the world, is located here. Chevrolet, A C Sparkplug, Marvel Carburetor, Fisher Body, and Dupont, all have plants in the city.
- d. Most of the wealth produced in Flint is spent elsewhere. Few of the large stockholders in the plants live in the city. The old settlers and their descendants are often in friction with the newcomers from foreign groups.

### 2. Politics.

- a. The Poles are almost solidly Democratic and are conscientious voters.
- b. During the Roosevelt years, the Negroes became Democratic.
- c. In 1944 the county (Genesee) went Democratic except for the offices of sheriff and prosecutor.
- d. In 1946, after the Democratic incumbents had fallen out with labor leaders, all county offices went to the Republicans except that of county clerk. Until 1946, Genesee County had been predominantly Democratic for fourteen years.
- e. Prospects in 1948:
  1. George D. Stevens of Flint and John Reid of Lansing are Democratic candidates for Congress. Both have good records, although Reid supported Harry Kelly, Republican, for governor against Murray D. Van Waggoner, Democrat. Stevens has local labor support and is expected to carry Genesee County.
  2. W. W. Blackney will probably be the Republican nominee. Blackney has a reactionary record in Congress and is not popular in the city of Flint or Genesee County.
  3. Democratic candidates usually win if there is a large vote. The League of Women Voters, the AFL and CIO, are now putting on campaigns to increase the numbers of registered voters, with good results. Most of the new registrations are expected to be Democratic.

2. Additional Informant : on Flint, Michigan

3. Suggestion for President's Speech.

a. Local residents in Flint hope the President will speak at the I.M.A. auditorium or Atwood Stadium.

b. A labor Day picnic is being planned at Flint Park, which is an amusement park and a difficult place in which to speak.

c. It is suggested that many people who would not go to Flint Park would go to hear the President at Atwood Stadium or the I.M.A. auditorium.

d. There is a great deal of interest in the President's coming visit, and many people who are not in the labor movement would like to see and hear Mr. Truman.

## FLINT, MICHIGAN

Source: U.F.A. Guide Book, Michigan, 1941

(790 Alt.; 1940 Population: 184,400)

City covers 70 square miles on the Flint River in southeastern Michigan, is third largest city in the state.

1. People - Population is composed of heterogeneous racial and national groups. These groups have developed their own festivals and cultural activities. An annual Har Festival, commemorating the Polish constitution of 1791, consists of folk songs and dances, speeches and drills, and the singing of the Polish national anthem. Attired in native costumes, the Serbian Society presents a festival with songs, folk dances and native plays. The Flint Robert Burns Club holds a yearly celebration, presenting Scottish dancing, bagpipe music and a concert. The Alhambra Club, a Syrian organization, has its own annual festival at its clubhouse in the business district of the city. A cosmopolitan banquet held annually is featured by a roll call of national groups present.

Negroes form the largest racial minority—about 7,000. Each year Martin Day since 1945, Emancipation Day has been observed in the schools and churches and at the Negro Civic Center. The first week in March is set aside by Flint Negroes as National Negro History Week. Pamphlets and journals issued by the Washington publisher, Carter G. Woodson, who edits the Journal of Negro History are read in schools, churches and civic centers. Another Emancipation Day is observed by the Puerto Rican Negroes of Flint, who on March 23 acknowledge the full governmental representation given to their home island on March 23, 1917.

2. Industry and Labor - Flint makes automobiles for the Nation. Huge factories—long, squat, and seemingly all windows—sprawl throughout the city. The Buick factory is in the north, the mile-long Chevrolet plants and Fisher Body No. 2 Plant in the west, the AD Sparr Plant factories in the east, and Fisher No. 1 plant in the south. On the outskirts, far removed from the din of pneumatic hammers and car loadings, are the neatly aligned houses of businessmen and motor company executives.

The birth of the Buick Motor Company in 1904 marked the beginning of automobile manufacture in Flint on an organized scale. Labor, at first scarce, was imported from adjacent towns, farms, and states. Mechanization and simplification of work resulted in large influx of unskilled laborers, the majority of whom were Southerners. The number of foreign workers, although large, was not as great as in many industrial cities of comparable size, for Flint's major growth came after immigration restrictions went into effect.

The auto industry experienced acute growing pains in 1937, when Flint was transformed almost overnight from an open-shop town into a union town. Here was held the first large-scale sit-down strike in Michigan, starting December 30, 1936. General Motors Corporation refused to negotiate with the strikers' demand for collective bargaining. The strikers offered to evacuate, pending negotiations, if the corporation would pledge not to attempt operations or remove machinery. This General Motors refused to do; instead, the company obtained a

sweeping injunction against occupation of the plants, which the strikers disobeyed by sitting tight. Chrysler went out shortly thereafter.

Violence broke out on January 11 when company police attempted to interrupt food deliveries to the sit-downers. Despite the use of riot guns and tear gas, guards and city police were unable to evacuate the strikers. Sixteen strikers and 11 policemen were injured or wounded. The next day, upon orders of Governor Frank Murphy, the Michigan National Guard marched into Flint. Under the direction of the Governor, the National Guard maintained order but adopted a strict neutral hands-off policy. On one occasion, when Chrysler endeavored to break the strike by turning off the heat in the plant, the National Guard prevented. (This was the first time that a governor had refused to use the Guard as strike-breakers).

A widely-advertized back-to-work movement completely failed on February 1st. Ten days later, after numerous conferences, the General Motors Strike was settled. On the night of March 11, strikers marched out of the plants and staged a tumultuous parade in celebration of their victory. Terms of the settlement granted the United Auto Workers bargaining rights for its members but it did not grant the desired closed-shop.

Production of automobiles and auto parts is, by far, Flint's most important industry. Products of the auto industry normally amount to \$600,000,000 a year, with a pay roll of \$85,000,000. Industries of local character include a structural steel plant, a flour mill, and several breweries. Other articles manufactured in Flint are tennis and swimming, trailer coaches, furniture, cigars, cement blocks, soft drinks, mattresses and bedding, and rubber stamps.

## 5. Local Figures:

G. W. Nash, one of the persons responsible for Flint's rise in the manufacture of autos, is still actively connected with the industry. Another, Walter P. Chrysler, was one of the industry's leaders until his death in 1940.

One name, even though slightly obscured by the passage of time, is still looked upon as a symbol of the romantic days in the industry—William O. Durant. Durant, who at the age of 25 was part owner with Josiah Dallas Dort of 17 vehicle plants, gained control of the Buick interests. In 1908, he organized the General Motors Corporation—involving Cadillac, Oakland, and Oldsmobile companies. The next year he bid for, and almost obtained control of the Ford interests; his inability to get a large loan from bankers, who had previously trusted him, stopped the deal. In 1910, Durant lost control of General Motors but, by brilliant maneuvering, regained it five years later.

## 6. History:

- 1819 -- first settlement
- 1830 -- first tavern, first ferry
- 1833 -- road to Detroit
- 1837 -- seat of Genesee County—had post office, sawmill, two dry-goods stores, two grocery stores, two physicians, a lawyer and a U.S. land office



1840's — development of lumbering, fur trade, and cart factories

1855 — incorporated as a city

1890's — city's carriage shops, with total annual output of 100,000 vehicles, had international reputation

Flint, Michigan

Auto capital, exclusively built around automobila industry.  
Considerable sentiment among Negro population for Wallace.  
Suggested topics for speech:

- (1) Strong Civil Rights stotement.
- (2) Social Security and old age benefits.
- (3) Republican tax program, its affect on the <sup>working</sup>~~middle~~ man.
- (4) Rise in industry profits during period.
- (5) Housing.
- (6) Taft-Hartley Bill.
- (7) Cost of living.

ORIGINAL READING COPY  
USED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

BEAR PLATFORM REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT  
AT TOLEDO, OHIO - SEPTEMBER 4, 1948

11:55 p.m. E.S.T.



B

TOLEDO

1. This is a fine crowd for this time of night.
2. I have appeared before six Labor Day audiences  
in Michigan today and I am glad to finish up the day  
in the great State of Ohio.
3. This may be the end of Labor Day,  
but I am just beginning the most important labor  
of my life.



4. I intend to cover the length and breadth of this land to take to the American people a Message of the utmost significance.

5. That Message concerns November second. The question before you people is whether you want to go forward with the Democratic Party or backward with the Republicans.

6. These are not just words.

Let me give you two vital illustrations of what I mean.

7. Most of you people here are working people -  
just as I have been all my life,
8. You are interested in security and good wages  
in your jobs - and in the prices you are paying  
to support your family.
9. The Republican 80th Congress has struck you people  
deadly blows in each of these major fields.

- a) The Taft- Hartley Act was passed by the  
Republican Congress for the sole purpose  
of weakening the strength of labor unions.
- b) Big Business was getting worried about the strength  
of your unions and the Republican Congress  
joined with Big Business in a plot to weaken unions.
- c) I voted that Bill and did all in my power  
to stop it but the Republican Congress passed it  
over my vote
- d) What's more - it is just the opening gun  
in the Republican plan to go back to the days when  
Big Business held the upper hand and forced the  
working man to take only what they wanted  
to give them.

- a) I don't believe you men are going to take that lying down and with your help we'll get that unfair law off the books and get a fair labor law instead.

ii, Second - The Republican Congress refused to do anything about high prices.

- a) I have tried time and again to get the Congress to pass a price control law so you people won't have to suffer from high prices.

- b) They refused every time. By last July prices had risen so high I thought they couldn't refuse again, so I called a special session of the Congress.

- a) I appeared personally before the Congress and pleaded with them to help the American people.



d) I sent up a Bill that would have controlled prices.

It could have been done, and I showed them how

it could be done.

e) But they refused again. Big Business does not

want lower prices, and again the Republican Congress

knuckled under to the wishes of Big Business.

f) There's the record. Plain for all of you to see.

You people are faced with a choice.

a) You can choose the Republican party  
and live in fear. Fear for your jobs,  
fear of a depression, fear for your families.

b) Or you can choose the Democratic Party  
and live in confidence. Confidence is  
keeping the gains you have made,  
and confidence that you will go on to a happier  
and more prosperous future

c) I know what your choice will be.  
And if you all will register now and vote  
on November second, we will demonstrate  
that the people of this country are still in control  
of their own destiny.

ORIGINAL READING COPY  
USED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE  
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CONVENTION  
HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 13, 1948



Acceptance Speech of The President  
at the Democratic National Convention  
Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.  
July 15, 1948

1. Introduces,

(a) Thanks for nomination,

(b) Acceptance, *Mr. President*,

(c) Reference to Vice Presidential candidate.

5. *The record on Foreign Policy.*

(a) Under Democratic leadership, the United States  
has turned away from isolationism.

(b) Now the United States accepts its full responsibility  
for leadership in international affairs.

I - United Nations.

II - Foreign aid.

III - Removal of trade barriers.



(c) Foreign policy should not be a partisan issue.

5-A. Now, let us contrast the Democratic record with what  
the Republican Party stands for.

B F S

3. We will be working together for victory in a great cause.

(a) Victory has become a habit for our party.

It has been elected four times in a row.

(b) I am convinced that we shall win a fifth

victory next November.

(c) The reason is the people know that the

Democratic Party is the people's party.

(d) The record proves that it is the people's party.

B 51

(a) Record is written in the accomplishments  
of the last sixteen years.

(b) Confidence and security have been brought  
to the American people.

(c) I - Farm income has increased from less  
than Two and One-half Billion Dollars in Nineteen Thirty-three  
to more than Eighteen Billion Dollars in Nineteen Forty-seven.

II - Wages and salaries have increased from  
Twenty-two Billion Dollars in Nineteen Thirty-three  
to more than One Hundred Twenty-eight Billion Dollars  
in Nineteen Forty-seven.

III - The total national income has increased  
from less than Forty Billion Dollars in Nineteen Thirty-three  
to Two Hundred and Three Billion Dollars in Nineteen  
Forty-seven.

(d) These benefits have been spread among all  
the people.

B E 13

## 2. Purpose of the Democratic Convention,

(a) Convention met to express the will and  
reaffirm the beliefs of the Democratic Party.

(b) There have been differences of opinion,  
That is all right,

(c) The differences have been settled  
by a majority vote, as they should be,

(d) Now it's time to work together.



6. The Republican philosophy.

(a) The situation in Nineteen Thirty-two was due  
to policies of a Republican Government.  
Party control of the

(b) The Republican Party favors the privileged few,  
not the many.

(c) For fifty years it has been under the control  
of the friends of special privilege.

(d) This has been made clearer than ever by the  
Republican 80th Congress - by the things it did  
and the things it failed to do.

(e) Let us look at some of them.

3 File

## 7. High Prices.

- (a) Time and time again I recommended extension of price control before it expired on June thirtieth Nineteen Forty-six.
- (b) OPA was killed by those who said prices would adjust themselves.
- (c) Since then I have repeatedly urged the Congress to do something to hold down the cost of living.
- (d) I called a special session of Congress for November Seventeen, Nineteen Hundred Forty-seven.
- (e) The Congress still has done nothing.

B. F. 15

## 8. Housing.

(a) Housing shortage is a national disgrace.

(b) The way action has been blocked by the  
Real Estate Lobby is a national scandal.

(c) Comprehensive bill has been pending in  
The Congress but the Congress has refused to  
pass it.

(d) Even the desperate pleas from Philadelphia  
couldn't get a housing bill passed.

## 15. Republican Platform.

(a) After making a record like this,

the Republicans had a convention -

right here in this hall.

(b) They adopted a platform - with a lot of promises.

(c) They promised to do a lot of things I've

been asking them to do - and they have refused

to do.

## 10. Federal Aid to Education.

(a) Schools are crowded - teachers underpaid -

and there is a shortage of teachers.

(b) One of our greatest national needs is more

and better schools.

(c) I urged the Congress to provide Three Hundred

Million Dollars to aid the states in meeting

the present educational crisis.

(d) The Congress failed to act.

## 11. Social Security.

(a) Time and again I recommended improvements

in the Social Security law. Including -

i - Extending protection to those not now covered.

ii - Increasing the amount of benefits.

iii - Reducing the eligibility age for women from  
sixty-five to sixty years.

(b) Congress studied the matter for two years -

but couldn't find time to extend or increase benefits.

(c) Congress did find time to take social security

benefits away from three quarters of a million people.

(d) They passed that over my veto.

Q 5112

## 1.2. Health.

(a) The average man has trouble meeting medical expenses.

(b) Health of the nation suffers from lack of medical care.

(c) I have repeatedly recommended that the Congress pass a health program based on health insurance, but it has not acted.

R F

### 13. Basic Human Rights.

(a) Everybody knows that I recommended to Congress  
a "civil rights" program.

(b) I did so because I believed it to be my duty  
under the Constitution.

(c) Some of the members of my own party disagree  
with me violently on this matter. But they stand up  
and do it openly. People can tell where they stand.

(d) But the Republicans all profess to be for  
these measures - then fail to act.



#### 14. Taxes.

(a) Everybody would like to have low taxes.

(b) But we must reduce the national debt in times  
of prosperity.



(c) And when tax relief can be given, it ought to go  
to those who need it most.

(d) Republicans gave tax relief to the rich -  
although I forced them to improve the bill some  
before they were able to pass it over my veto.

## 9. Labor.

(a) In the field of labor we needed moderate legislation  
to promote labor-management harmony.

But the Congress instead passed the Taft-Hartley Act,  
which has disrupted labor-management relations  
and will cause strife and bitterness for years  
to come, if it is not repealed.

(b) I tried to strengthen the Labor Department,  
but the Congress tore it to pieces.

To<sup>th</sup> simply *annul* the  
act.

(c) I recommended an increase in the minimum wage,  
but the Congress failed to act.

40 cent to 75 cent

- 16 -

16. Let me give you some examples:

The Republican platform cries about  
"cruelly high prices". I have been trying to get them  
to do something about high prices and they refused.

The Republican platform comes out for slum-  
clearance and low-rental housing. I have been trying  
to get them to pass a bill to do something about that  
and they have refused.

The Republican platform favors equality of  
educational opportunity and the promotion of education.  
I have been trying to get Congress to do something  
about that. Up until now, they have refused.

The Republican platform urges extending and increasing  
social security benefits. I have been urging that, too,  
and the Republican Congress has refused to do it.

17. There is a long list of these promises in the  
Republican platform.

(a) I can't go through all of them now; but,

if you look at the platform and their record

in Congress, you will see proof of the difference

between promises and performance.

(8) I have discussed a number of failures of the Republican Congress.

(a) All of them are important.

(b) Two of them are of major concern to nearly every American family.

I - The failure to do anything about High Prices.

II - The failure to do anything about Housing.

(c) My duty as President requires that I use every means within my power to get the laws the people need on matters of such great importance and urgency.

5710

## 20. Conclusion,

What Congress does will be the test.

The American people will not decide by listening

to mere words or by reading mere platform pledges.

They will decide on the record - the record as it has

been written. And in the record is the stark truth

that the battle lines in Nineteen Forty-eight are the same

as they were back in Nineteen Thirty-two when the Nation

lay prostrate and helpless as a result of Republican misrule

and inaction.



In Nineteen Thirty-two we were attacking the citadel

of special privilege and greed - we were fighting to drive

the money-changers from the Temple.

19. I am, therefore, calling the Congress back into Session

to convene on July twenty-sixth,

(a) I shall ask them to pass laws -

1 - to halt rising prices - and

2 - to meet the housing crisis,

(b) At the same time I shall ask them to act upon other

vitaly needed measures, such as:

(1) aid to education

(2) a national health program

(3) civil rights legislation

(4) an increase in the minimum wage

(5) extension of social security coverage and

increases in benefits,

(6) funds for projects needed in our program

to provide public power and cheap electricity

(7) an adequate and decent displaced persons law

(8) funds for United Nations headquarters.

(c) If there is any quality behind the Republican platform,

we can get action from the Congress now.

Today, in Nineteen Forty-eight, we are now  
the defenders of the stronghold of democracy and of equal  
opportunity - the haven of the ordinary people of this land  
and not of the favored classes or of the powerful few.  
The battle cry is the same now as it was in Nineteen Thirty-two;  
and I paraphrase the words of Franklin D. Roosevelt  
as he issued the challenge in accepting his nomination  
in Chicago:

"This is more than a political campaign;

it is a call to arms. Give me your help,

not to win votes alone, but to win in this new crusade

to keep America secure and safe for its own people".

\*\*\*\*\*



October 14, 1948

Mr. Albert A. Horstman  
Ohio Democratic National Committeeman  
512 Wayne Avenue - P.O. Box 790  
Dayton 1, Ohio

Dear Mr. Horstman:

In response to your letter of October 13, the following information is submitted to you as per your outline.

Norman J. Donohue is the Chairman in charge of local arrangements. His address is City Hall, Lorain, Ohio. Telephone numbers 64367 or 4180 Lorain.

The persons boarding the train and their official capacity who will welcome the President on arrival are: Walter E. Huber, Congressman 14th Congressional District; Joseph A. Ujhelyi, Chairman of Lorain County Democratic Executive Committee; Patrick J. Flaherty, Mayor, City of Lorain; Frank J. Maloy, Editor, Lorain Journal; and William Abbott, Jr., Photographer, Lorain Journal. (These will be the only newspaper men who will meet the President at the train). We will all meet him at Sandusky and detrain at Elvria.

The President will appear, as I understand it, at the station in Elvria and make a platform speech from the station. The person introducing the President will board the train at previous presidential stop. He is Honorable Walter E. Huber, Congressman 14th Congressional District.

The names of the persons invited to be on the platform are:

Henry Ault, Mayor of Elvria (Republican).  
Henry Kane, Mayor of Adarst.  
William Holley, Mayor of Sheffield Lake.  
John P. Finera, Lorain City Solicitor.  
Austin O'Toole, Secretary, Democratic Executive Committee of Lorain County.  
Evelyn Smith, President, Lorain City Democratic Women's Club.  
Bernadette Stalts, President, Elvria Women's Democratic Club.  
Irene Lieb, President, Lorain County Women's Federation.  
Rev. Glebas Dowell, Episcopalian Minister, Retired.  
Honignor William L. Hewton, Elvria.  
Al Shibley, Secretary, Lorain County Federation of Labor.  
Paul Schump, President, CIO Local 1104.  
*Steve Carnaro - C. I. O. Local*

(over)

B F:

### III

THE REPUBLICAN TAX RELIEF BILL IS OF LITTLE HELP TO THE AVERAGE QUEENS CITIZEN WHOSE MODEST SALARY IS NOT IN THE HIGH BRACKET. THE REPUBLICAN TAX BILL ONLY GAVE A \$2500 WAGE EARNER A \$76 REDUCTION WHEN HARRY TRUMAN HAD RECOMMENDED \$160 IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. THEY DID, HOWEVER, GIVE THE "BIG SHOT" (\$50,000 MAN) A REDUCTION OF \$7,550 AND THEREBY PROVED THEIR DESIRE TO FAVOR THE RICH AND PRIVILEGED.

### IV

I REMEMBER JIM ROE, YOUR LEADER, JIM DELANEY AND THE LATE BILL BARRY WHEN THEY WERE IN CONGRESS. ALWAYS FIGHTING FOR QUEENS AND OFTEN BREAKING WITH PARTY HEADS. ROE PUT UP A TOUGH FIGHT AGAINST THE LOAN TO ENGLAND AND ONE OF HIS STRONGEST ARGUMENTS WAS THAT WE SHOULD NOT GRANT IT UNTIL ENGLAND SETTLED THE PALESTINE QUESTION. HOW DIFFERENT THE REPUBLICANS ACTED IN THE 60<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS WHEN THEY NEVER RAISED A FINGER FOR THE QUEENS PEOPLE.

(DO NOT MENTION LABOR OR TAFT-BARTLEY ACT)

W. H. L.

D

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

QUEENS TOPICS (Oct 29)

I

IN ENTERING LOST BATTALION HALL REFER TO WALL  
PAINTINGS SHOWING PICTURES DEPICTING RECORD OF LOST BATTALION.  
REFER TO PRESIDENT'S PART AS AN ARTILLERY CAPTAIN IN BATTLE  
OF ARGONNE AND MEETING MANY QUEENS MEN. PARTICULARLY, THE  
LATE MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER E. ANDERSON AND MEMBERS OF THE  
FIGHTING 165<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY.

II

THE KILLING OF PRICE CEILINGS HAS COST QUEENS HOUSE  
WIVES AND QUEENS CONSUMERS OVER ~~120~~ MILLION DOLLARS IN LESS THAN  
2 YEARS. THE COST OF LIVING IN QUEENS HAS RISEN OVER 30 PERCENT  
AND FULL BLAME MUST BE PLACED ON REPUBLICAN CONGRESS. ALL QUEENS  
REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN VOTED TO KILL PRICE CONTROLS WHEN HARRY  
TRUMAN WANTED TO HOLD THEM ON MANY COMMODITIES FOR ANOTHER SHORT  
PERIOD.

There are over 300,000 families in Q  
Queens Co. Certainly the cost of living has risen at  
least \$4.00 per families.

That is the huge sum that the 60<sup>th</sup> Rep.  
Congress cost the Queens House Owner & the Rep.  
Queens Congressman voted for it.

October 14, 1948

Ben Galachen, County CIO Council.  
 Walter Glick, President, Lorain Chamber of Commerce.  
 Harry Miller, President, Lorain Junior Chamber of Commerce.  
 Allen Fritchie, Manager, General Industries.  
 James Seward, President, Savings Deposit and Trust Bank of Elyria.  
 William LeFever, President, Lorain Board of Health.  
 Charles Gray, Colored Representative.

Arrangements for band will be the Elyria High School Band. There will be no radio time since we do not have a national hook-up.

Lorain County represents a typical cross-section of the United States — in the north it is highly industrialized in that one of the greatest steel mills is located in Lorain, Ohio.

Elyria City is the County seat and is surrounded by numerous small industries.

The central and southern part of the county is highly agricultural and the percentage of population is one-half rural and one-half urban throughout the entire county.

Lorain County is noted for its industries, dairy farming, and general farming.

Admiral Byrd is a Lorain County resident, having been born in Lorain, Ohio. Other notables are: Ambassador Sharp, Ambassador to France during the last war, and Ambassador Myron T. Herrick of Wellington who welcomed Lindbergh when he made his solo across the Atlantic.

Politically Lorain County votes with a slight majority Democratic for President and Governor.

100 years ago, in 1848, the Democratic candidate for President made a speech under the historical elm tree in Elyria Court House yard. (I will furnish name later).

Lorain County has the greatest sandstone quarry in the world.

Elyria is named after the Ely family, who settled here in the early 1800's.

Population of Lorain is highly cosmopolitan.

Trusting same is satisfactory, I remain

Very truly yours,

B F

CHAIRMAN, LORAIN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC  
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P.S. Walter Godfrey, Elyria Chronicle-Telegram, and Ed Kano, Photographer, Elyria Chronicle-Telegram, will board train at Elyria.



(587 mt., 281,096 pop.)

Toledo is the third largest port on the Great Lakes.

### Racials

Toledo has a many-tongued, but lessening, old-world murmur. Its foreign or mixed heritage groups, gathered in the last half-century of industrial growth, make up 38 per cent of the population. The German, a third of this cosmopolitan Toledo, is the largest group, followed by the Polish, who comprise a fourth. The Canadians are numerous (\$,403), and the Hungarians, English and Irish have groups from 2,000 to 4,000 each. The Germans came early, and some of their plain, neat houses seem almost as old as the town. There are old German singing societies, such as the Teutonia Männerchor, and local Bräuerfeste are frequent; the Schulpfleier, an old German folk dance, is still to be seen. In the large Polish section around Detroit and Nebraska Avenues live approximately 11,000 Poles, with their own stores, churches, and other institutions. Here some of the customs from the banks of the Vistula prevail: now and then the marzka is danced to gay and vigorous airs. Another large Polish section is earth along Lawrence Street. The Hungarians and their Birmingham section, the Russians, Czechoslovakians, Swiss, French, Italians and other nationalities add to Toledo's varied Old World flavor, but it diminishes steadily as American customs, factories, and civic institutions continuously assimilate yesterday's newcomers.

The city's largest Negro neighborhood, populated by approximately 3,000 of Toledo's 13,473 Negroes, lies in an area along and eastward from the eastern end of Nebraska Avenue. Here the Grand Whiteck House, completed by the FMA in 1934, are in sharp contrast to the aged and worn structures that comprise much of the remainder of the section. There are seven smaller Negro neighborhoods which contribute to the varied mosaic of Toledo.

### Industry

The 1880's brought a new industrial epoch to Toledo, with glass the measure of the city's new importance. The recently discovered Maess Valley gas field, an apparently inexhaustible producing area, fired the new industry with cheap fuel. In 1888, Edward Libbey closed his East Cambridge, Massachusetts glass factory and, bringing 100 glass craftsmen with him, founded the Libbey Glass Company of Toledo. For a while he manufactured high-grade crystal and lamp glass. Then, at Wheeling, West Virginia, he hired Michael Owens, glass blower extraordinary, as superintendent of his Toledo plant; together they revolutionized the glass business. Owens first invented an automatic foot mold to open molds, thereby eliminating much of the child labor from the industry, and a short time later developed a semi-automatic machine to make drinking glasses. The third of Toledo's noted glassmakers, Edward Ford, son of America's pioneer plate-glass manufacturer, came to Toledo in 1896 to establish a plate-glass plant. He built his plant below Toledo on the east side of the Maumee, founding there the model industrial town of Rossford and one of the largest plate-glass factories in the world.

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The Willys-Cordless automobile company is located here.

Twenty-four railroads converge on the city. Coal irons rubble in from Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky. At 40 wharves huge machines pick up freight cars one by one and dump their contents into the holds of freighters with the ease of a farm girl emptying a pail of water. Equally Gargantuan are the scoops that unburden the incoming freighters of their red ore.

### History:

- 1794 - Fort Industry erected on present site of Toledo. Abandoned in 1812
- 1803 - Permanent settlement
- 1807 - Incorporated
- 1825-1836 - Toledo War between Ohio and Michigan over town
- 1836 - Became part of Ohio
- 1838 - First railroad
- 1843 - Yabash and Erie Canal opened
- 1850's - Important station on Underground Railroad
- 1903 - Michael Owens invented the Owens glass bottle machine
- 1906 - John Willys began the manufacture of automobiles
- 1933 - State of city's gas banks closed
- 1934 - Electric Auto-Lit's strike



Note: The era that elsewhere inspired Lincoln Steffens' Shame of the Cities saw the rise of the famous reform leaders in Toledo. Samuel R. Jones became mayor in 1877, and began to apply to the city government the same "Golden Rule" policy with which he had managed his oil-well supplies factory. As "Golden Rule" Jones he became a national celebrity; until his death in 1904, he warred against misuse of public funds, favoritism, and boodles, and repeatedly defeated both major parties with his nonpartisan ticket. He established in Toledo one of the first municipal utilities, the Toledo Municipal Gas Company, the city's first free kindergartens, public playgrounds, head cancer's, and the eight-hour day for city employees. Brand Whitleck, his successor as mayor from 1905 to 1913, four times elected, carried on the independent movement. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a State law providing for the election of all judges on a nonpartisan ballot, and was prominently identified with the campaign leading to the adoption of Ohio's initiative and referendum law in 1912.

### Mention Statistics: Lucas County

#### (Presidential)

1940 - Democratic	77,348	1944 - Democratic	76,109
Republicans	76,405	Republicans	77,247

#### (U. S. Representative, 9th Ohio District — Lucas and Ottawa Counties)

1944 - Democratic	77,633	1948 - Democratic	89,057
Republicans	62,735	Republicans	88,394

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(Congressional Election - 1948)

9th District (Toledo) - Doubtful Republican. Representative Homer A. Roney (R), who got only 50.1 per cent of the 1946 vote, is opposed by Thomas E. Burke (D), vice-mayor of Toledo, former legislator, and former secretary-treasurer of the CIO in Toledo. Registration has increased since 1946, and the auto workers and glass workers are ganging for Roney with housing and the Taft-Hartley Act the big issues. Both parties agree it will be close. Democrats think Burke can win.



SAMUEL I. ROSENTHAL  
133 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 5

*MS. 100-1-1  
Katie*

October 23, 1948



Dear Mr. President:

This is the proposed speech for Brooklyn on foreign affairs. It is a little too long, so there is room for cuts if you want to omit some parts of it. I have indicated a good cut on page 12 to 14 which will bring the length down closer to normal.

The speech for Madison Square Garden is not yet finished but the arrangements are that a plane is to pick it up on Monday morning and take it out to your train.

At the same time I will have ready a third speech which you can use at some other city.

If you want to talk with me about this or the other speeches I shall be working on them at home - Kent Cliffs R385.

Good luck.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature of Samuel I. Rosenthal, appearing as "S. I. Rosenthal".

Samuel I. Rosenthal

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.



Notes for stop at Mr. Dubinsky's Reviewing Stand on 7th Ave.

I am deeply grateful for this wonderful turn-out.



I want to thank Mr. Dubinsky and all the members  
of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union  
for their support in the great fight we are now in.

I'm going to make a speech tonight at Madison Square  
Garden. I don't see how in the world you'll all  
get in, but I do hope you come. The speech will be an  
important one that concerns not only you -  
but all the people of the country.

Again, many thanks for this very warm reception.

Mrs. Truman, my daughter Margaret, and I will always

~~remember it~~ remember it.

B

Notes for Stop at Mr. Dubinsky's Reviewing Stand on 7th Ave.

1. I am deeply grateful for this wonderful turn-out.
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4. Again, many thanks for this very warm reception. Mrs. Truman, my daughter Margaret, and I will always remember it.

## MADISON, WISCONSIN

(259 sq. mi., 57,876 pop.)

Madison, capital of Wisconsin and home of the State University, lies in the center of the dairylands of southern Wisconsin, filling a narrow isthmus between Lakes Monona and Mendota.

### People:

Though representatives of more than 20 different stocks are included in Madison's population, the foreign-born constitutes less than 9.5 per cent; natives of foreign parentage constitute 29.5 per cent; nearly two-thirds of the people are descendants of native Americans. The largest national groups are German and Norwegian, still retaining cultural and religious societies. Irish, English, and Italian comprise the next largest divisions. Italian and Negroes constitute the only distinct and homogeneous groups.

Though town and gown tend to form five distinct societies, with separate sets of interests, at times they overlap. The Madison Literary Society allows a few from both groups to attend its conventions; and the exclusive Town and Gown Club singles the woe of both sets. Members of the faculty, devoted to the "Wisconsin Idea", serve sometimes as public officials, sometimes as trade unionists, sometimes as advisers in the capital. There is a floating population of students, famous visitors and legislators. When the legislature is in session the lawmakers claim the capital -- fighting for or against bills on the senate and assembly floors, conducting public hearings in the committee rooms, counseling in private rooms. Lobbyists hover outside the chamber doors and at the bars where the police occasionally drift during the day and frequently during the night.

### Industry:

Although Madison's other activities far overshadow its industry, the city ranks fourth in Wisconsin industrially, and a surprising variety of merchandise is manufactured. Tin cans, flashlights and batteries, air conditioning and radio equipment, hospital furniture, road machinery, automatic garage doors, metal garages and buildings, oil burners, water softeners, milking machines, trunks, chemicals, coatings, caskets, bottle caps, cement stone tiles, drugs, reamed shrimp, candy, ice cream, soft drinks and meat are among the products manufactured here.

### History:

- 1836 - Uninhabited by whites, but selected by the Territorial Legislature as the site of the capital and University of Wisconsin and seat of Dane County
- 1837 - First settlers, first post office, general store and tavern
- 1838 - First school, newspaper, First meeting of the Legislature

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in Madison took place in a small upstairs room of the new American Hotel.

- 1839 - Protestant Episcopal parish, first religious organization, formed
- 1842 - First newspaper
- 1846 - Incorporated as a village
- 1848 - Statehouse completed; State University established
- 1849 - Leonard J. Farwell moved to the village and began large-scale improvements. He replaced the circuitous Catfish (now Yahara) River channel with a canal between Lakes Monona and Monona, dammed the Mendota end, and built a large grist and flour mill. He opened streets, drained the west side marshland, built side- and cross-walks, and planted thousands of shade trees.  
First telegraphic message received.
- 1854 - First train arrived
- 1856 - Became a city; James Fairchild elected first mayor
- 1861 - Madison company was first in state to volunteer
- 1873 - First public library in Wisconsin opened. Free tuition authorized at the University of Wisconsin.
- 1878 - Telephones installed
- 1882 - Electric lights installed; waterworks started
- 1893 - Federated Trades Council met
- 1894 - Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association organized
- 1917 - Senator LaFollette burned in effigy by university students for anti-war speeches

#### Election Statistics: Dane County

##### (Presidential)

1940 - Democratic	40,331
Republican	21,846
1944 - Democratic	37,076
Republican	23,021

FRANKLIN D. TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRIP TO CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, BOSTON,  
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.  
October 23 - November 3, 1948

Oct. 23

### CHICAGO, January 25th

5,000 persons were massed outside Grand Central Station to greet the President in Chicago and another 100,000 saw and cheered him along the route to the Blackstone Hotel. Riding to the President in an open car were Mayor Legerally and former Mayor Edward J. Kelly, national committeemen from Illinois.

In the second car were Mrs. Truman, Mrs. John A. Clark, wife of the county treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Conkey, Democratic National Com - mitteewoman from Illinois and a polio-sufferer. The President's daughter, Miss Margaret Truman, rode in the third car with Mrs. Paul Douglas, former U. S. Representative and wife of Democratic candidate for Senator, and the Douglas' teenage daughter, Jean.

Others who rode in the parade including the President's car were Alvin R. Starnes, candidate for Governor; Paul H. Douglas, candidate for Senator; John A. Sells, candidate for state's attorney; Senator Scott Lugenberger; Senator Martin Kennedy; Colonel and Mrs. Jacob K. Arter; State's attorney Leonard M. and Mrs. Al Harari; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall and Charles E. Kelly, State Democratic Chairman.

Enormous flames, 60 feet apart lit up the streets in dazzling color as the President came to the thousands of Long workers who jammed the sidewalks. Brass bands and marching band workers led the President from the Loop to the stadium along a route brilliantly illuminated with torchlights, fireworks, bands and rockets.

To handle the crowds and protect the President, 424 city policemen were on the job. In addition 300 uniformed policemen assigned for traffic work there were 114 detectives, six sergeants and six lieutenants assigned to the two parades and the Stadium ceremonies.

Early 300 Illinois Democratic workers met the wife and daughter of the President at a tea in the Blackstone hotel from 4 to 6 p.m. Franklin Truman met with a stiffer number of Democratic leaders immediately in the hotel's Crystal Room decorated with a huge donkey made entirely of flowers.

### Chicago-continued

At a reception for ladies of the press Miss Margaret Truman said that whatever the outcome of the election she'll go into opera and do some concerts this season. She was photographed with Virginia Harp and other newsmen. Miss Harp is the reporter for the Chicago Sun-Times.

Shortly after the party's arrival at the Blackstone Hotel, Miss Margaret waited right out again to the consternation of reporters, photographers and the Secret Service men who guarded the Presidential floor. But her trip proved to have no political implications. She went to a nearby Michigan Avenue store to buy a little perfume atomizer and to ask that it be "gift-wrapped". Later she said "it is an anniversary gift for a aunt of mine. I wanted to get it off so it would reach her in time".

Completely at ease with reporters and photographers Miss Truman said the fully enjoyed campaigning along with her father. It means less than six hours sleep a night, a lot of traveling and not much time for voice practice, she said.

"But I'll catch up as my practice after the election" she said. Then she added slyly "Back home - in Washington".

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, OCTOBER 23'48

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Oct. 27

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRIP TO CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW YORK, BIRMINGHAM, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

October 24- November 3, 1948

CHICAGO, Continued (Oct. 25th)

The President rode from the railroad station to his hotel in County Commissioner Arthur J. Elrod's sleek new Cadillac. He admired the car, whereupon Elrod reminded Mr. Truman that he had the privilege of driving him, then the party's vice presidential candidate in 1944. "But at that time I only had a Chevrolet" Elrod explained "See how good your administration has been to me?" The President howled his delight at the remark.



The most embarrassed person at the reception for the President was a Secret Service agent who helped arrange a picture showing a number of prominent Negroes with the President. The SS agent reached over and gently yanked out a person who was in the picture. "This is for Negroes only" he explained. The agent unknowingly removed light-skinned Leola Harper, executive ~~editor~~ editor of the Chicago Defender and one of the most prominent Negroes in town from the picture.

One of the guests President Truman shook hands with at the reception was John E. Jacecki, collector of Internal Revenue. The President, in high spirits, listened carefully to catch, first the name, and then Jacecki's title. Then he beamed and say, do I owe you any money?

The tremendous heart-warming reception accorded the President in the Stadium actually impaired his speech. He later explained he was so choked with emotion that at first he could hardly speak. The session lasted more than five minutes and thus cut into his speaking time.

In the privacy of his suite at his hotel the President said he was convinced that the nation, as a result of his back-breaking tour is now fully aware of the issues and will support the more liberal, Democratic stand. He's convinced, too, that the large crowds he is attracting- the President is out-drawing Dewey- indicate that the tide has turned in his favor.

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRIP TO CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, BOSTON,  
SPRINGFIELD, NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY,  
October 24- November 3, 1948

Oct 27

MASSACHUSETTS



PITTSFIELD, Oct. 27th

The entire Democratic state ticket was on hand bright and early at Pittsfield to greet the President on his first stop in Massachusetts. On the platform were Edward J. Connelley, candidate for Secretary of State; John E. Mayley, state treasurer candidate; Walter Ambler Thomas, candidate for Attorney General and John L. Fitzgerald, seeking election to the U.S. Senate.

Boston, Oct. 27th

Seated on the platform with the President were Mayor James M. Curley, Secretary of Labor Walter P. Reuther, Paul A. Carter, Democratic nominee for Governor and Sen. John W. McCormack, who introduced Mr. Truman. The President made a surprise visit to Archbishop Sheen's at the prelate's residence before his Boston speech. The President was accompanied by Mr. Carter, Mr. Bayle and Mr. Cannely of the Presidential staff and Joseph Scammon, corporation counsel for the City of Boston. The President and the Archbishop talked privately for 15 minutes then, as the President left, he spoke briefly to some 200 students from St. John's Seminary which adjoins Archbishop Cushling's residence.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 27th

Sen. John F. Kennedy joined the Presidential party at Springfield as did Joseph A. White, chairman of the Boston School Committee and Patrick J. "Boss" McDonough, executive councillor. Mayor Daniel Brennan of Springfield had his little daughter Mary with him and she got a Presidential bug and her picture made with the Chief Executive. The President tied a "Truman necktie" in Springfield for Secretary of Labor Walter P. Reuther. The Secretary traded his own tie for the campaign piece after John Sullivan, a Springfield labor leader shouted from the crowd an offer to swap ties. The President deftly knotted the tie for the Secretary.

Chief of Police Fallon made the estimate of the Boston crowd when he said was 250,000. Mayor Curley judged it at 300,000 and said the President would carry Massachusetts by 100,000 votes.

WORCESTER, OCT. 27th

At the Worcester stop the President was photographed with Mayor Charles E. "Boss" Sullivan and Sullivan's small daughter Elizabeth.

In the parade "Mr. Truman rode with Mrs. Curley, Mrs. John McCormack, Mrs. Margaret M. O'Hara and Miss Maria Dwyer. Miss Margaret Truman rode with Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, Mrs. William H. Burke Jr. of Northampton and Mrs. Charles E. Sullivan of Worcester and Mrs. George Curley. Mrs. Rita M. Boylan, vice-chairman of the State Democratic Committee said that Mrs. Truman spoke at length on the importance of the women's vote in this situation "she told us it was very important that we get the women out to vote" she said. Both Mrs. Truman and Margaret were showered with flowers. Each carried an old-fashioned bouquet on the parade route. Miss Margaret Truman was called a "vote stealer" by Elizabeth Hall of the Boston Globe who wrote an article on the President's daughter and her popularity with the campaign crowds.

BOSTON, OCT. 27th

It was estimated that 20,000 people waited to welcome the President at South Station and a crowd estimated at 200,000 cheered him as he rode along the streets to the Hotel Statler. Greets of "Hello Harry" were shouted by the throng and the President stood and waved to the crowds as the cars swept along. At Mechanics Hall where the President spoke 15,000 people assembled. 7,000 inside the hall and 8,000 outside. The President called his Boston reception "magnificent" and said "this world."

(BOSTON GLOBE, BOSTON HERALD AND BOSTON POST, OCT. 27, 1948)

FRANCIS TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRIP TO CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE  
St. Louis, BIRMINGHAM, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, October 24- November 2, 1948

- NEW YORK -

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24 (AP)

NEW YORK CITY, continued

More than 5,000 persons packed the main lobby of Grand Central station and spilled on the President as he arrived at 4:08 p.m. His train from Boston was twenty minutes late. The Democratic Campaign Fund winner "Ball to the Chief" as he was called and was welcomed by New York Democratic leaders. Those included Mayor William W. O'Dwyer; Democratic Chairman J. Robert Kennedy; State Chairman Paul A. Fitzpatrick; Bronx leader Edward J. Flynn and Manhattan Borough President Sara Rogers and James A. Farley.

Crowds welled up as the President's car swept out of the station. The confetti, ticker tape and telephone book demonstration along 42nd street was extraordinary. It fell in great flames and much of it landed in the open car. It curled and twisted from high windows. The chaos from the crowd gave leaders when Mrs. Truman, five cars behind and Miss Margaret Truman six cars behind, were by. Both were great cheerleaders. Mrs. Truman waved only once in awhile but Miss Truman's black-gloved hands were busy responding to roadside cameras of "Margaret, Margaret". She seemed popular with the throngs everywhere.

~~NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 24 (AP)~~ Police Chief Ballaigrod rode ahead of the President's car and with the President were Mayor O'Dwyer, Senator McGraw and Manhattan Borough President Rogers. Chief Inspector Martin Brown was in the car with Commissioner Vallentyne.

The loudest cheer was in the grandstand when. Answering the greeting of David Dubinsky, international head of the ILWU the President said "Thanks Dave for this great welcome. I am winning this election. Don't let them tell you any different". The crowd answered with an approving roar.

At Greeley Square the President spoke briefly and was greeted by Joseph Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and his wife. As the President left the platform stand Mr. Potofsky said "We were loyal to the New Deal. We save loyal to you. God bless you. We will re-elect you next Tuesday."

NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK POST AND  
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Oct. 25

Spotlights and searchlights gave dramatic strength to the meeting in City Hall Park next on the agenda. Mayor O'Dwyer introduced the President who spoke as the crowd cheered from the City Hall plaza which is colorful flag and bunting. It was estimated that 45,000 people heard him here.

At Sara Delano Roosevelt Park, near the FDR's mother the President was presented with a five-tined pink-and-white cake with a clay replica of the Statue of Liberty, marking the statue's 62nd birthday. After his speech the President cut into the cake and, left-handed, tossed slices into the crowd. Merrily gabbling down a piece he said "That cake is just as good as it looks".

The next stop was the National Democratic Club where the President and party went for a brief reception. When the party emerged both Mrs. Truman and Margaret carried large bouquets of American Beauty roses. The club itself was bright with floral displays and gunnery in honor of the distinguished visitors.

At the dinner at the Waldorf Astoria in honor of Senator Robert F. Wagner, sponsored by the National C.I.O. Community Services Committee, the President addressed the changing group of 2,000 leaders and members of the C.I.O. He paid a great tribute to Senator Wagner and spoke of his services to the welfare of the country. A bronze plaque and a check for \$10,000 were awarded in tribute to Senator Wagner who, being ill, was unable to be present. The check was accepted by his son Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

Among those who greeted the President were Philip Morris, head of the C.I.O., Michael J. Quinn, international president of the freeport Workers Union; Joseph Curran, president of the "National Hamilton Union and Jacob B. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

At City Hall the President opened his notes on a hooded-topped lectern which had been made especially for him by the Park Department when he spoke in Central Park on May 12, 1948. He requested that it be set up for him this time and even had it taken down so that he might use it at Madison Square Garden in the evening.



C-1

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRIP TO CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, BOSTON, PROTESTANT  
N.Y. YORK, BIRMINGHAM, ST. LOUIS AND LANSAR CITY, October 24-Nov. 4, 1948

NEW YORK-Continued

The President covered 3600 miles on the second day of his New York campaign tour on Friday, Oct. 30th. The route took him from midtown Manhattan to Yonkers and back and almost every foot of it was a kind of triumphal journey. He covered another thirty-odd miles to Brooklyn and Queens in the night phase of his campaign. Police officials figured that 1,700,000 persons came out to greet the President on the day long.

YONKERS, Oct. 30th

In his first trip of the day at Mackin Plaza in Yonkers the President's there was the heaving throng. When the President left the platform he wore in his blue suit the red feather of the Community Union. He had accepted it from Sarah Bergerman a 10-year old blonde Yonkers girl. "The President thanked me for it" said Sarah in wood-rattled. Yonkers, put on an extraordinary demonstration for a city of its size. It was the first time that a detail of New York police - some 60 motorcycles from Manhattan crossed the Westchester line - had ever been invited to Yonkers to supplement the police there. The audience mindfully cheered and whistled noisily once again and continued until the motorcycle flankers needed the President invited the staff like a bald coach pulling away from the church.

YONKERS, "October 30th

An enthusiastic crowd of 65,000 roared a welcome to the President as he arrived at a rally in Madison - the first chief executive to visit Yonkers while in office. He spoke at the rally held at 175th St. and St. Nicholas Avenue. It was here that he greeted the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Brotherhood Choir. It was presented to him by Dr. C. Augustus Johnson, president of the International Ministers Meeting of America "New York and Virginia, as the individual who in 1948 had done much to "bettering human relations and international understanding".

After the President left for Yonkers he was invited Police Commissioner Callahan to visit on his.

Washington received with Chief of - Mayor Brown and Chief of Staff August A. Flah. The President thanked them and the entire department for the magnificent job of policing his route the previous day.

These Democratic officials climbed into the President's car as he crossed the line into Westchester county. They were Harold T. Goss, Democratic Chairman of Westchester; Hugh Grant Brown and Edward J. Hart, Yonkers' Democratic chairman. State Chairman Paul Filipowicz and National Chairman J. Howard McOrath were already with the President.

THE BRONX, October 30th.

At the Concourse Plaza Hotel the President was guest at a luncheon given by nearly 1,000 members of the Bronx County Democratic organization. On the date with the President were Isidore Callahan, Democratic candidate for Congress against Leo Isacson and Municipal Court Justice Christopher S. Murphy, Democratic Liberal candidate in the 24th.

NEW YORK CITY

Back at the Elmsford the President received Mayor LaGuardia, national commander of the Irish War Veterans and a group of JAV officials. LaGuardia thanked the President for his reaffirmation of the Democratic plank on Ireland. The President also received 300 representatives of the nationalities division of the Democratic State Committee and various Democratic officials.

QUEENS, "October 30th.

It was at the meeting in Lost Battalion Hall in Queens that the President told his audience "You can throw the Gallup Poll right in the ashcan". He was introduced by James A. Burke, Queens Borough President. James A. Burke, Queens Democratic leader shared the platform with Mayor J. Burke and James A. Burke. Earl J. Burke returned from Luffes.

New York Times and New York Post  
October 31- October 30

FILED IN THE CAMPAIGN TRIP TO CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, BOSTON, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY - October 24-November 2, 1948

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Oct. 24, 1948

A crowd of 854,000 greeted the President in St. Louis Saturday night in a site of a devastating rain and 13,000 heard the President direct a 701-people "Olive Tree" campaign over 36 states with a fighting address in his hour there. Besides the crowd at Kiel Auditorium Chief of Police Jeremiah O'Donnell estimated that there were 7,000 persons at Union Station. At least 10,000 stood outside Kiel as he spoke.

As Mr. Truman walked onto the Audi-torium stage he was given a 4-minute gun-saluting ovation.

Local Democratic leaders who went to the train to meet the Chief Executive included John J. Dwyer, Chairman of the City Committee and Joseph M. Peral, chairman of the Truman-Barkley Club of Missouri. Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Peral rode with the President while former Postmaster General and Sen. Robert E. Hannegan rode with Mrs. Truman. Miss Margaret Truman rode with Mr. and Mrs. John Earl Randle.

Before the President's broadcast began John Anderson, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee spoke and predicted that President Truman would be re-elected and would carry Missouri by a big majority.

A salute of 21 arrival booms set off in St. Louis heralded the arrival of the Chief Executive when his train arrived in St. Louis. Gaily colored streamers added a festive note. The President made a brief unannounced speech at the station, expressing his thanks for the welcome and telling the "good folks" that he had been "showing" the Americans all over the country. "I'm from the 'olive tree' state," he claimed. "I learned how 'olive tree' works. The 'olive tree' was on the run."

At Kiel Auditorium the President seemed really pleased at his reception. The crowd let out such a mighty roar when he entered that the voice of Governor Phil Donnelly, who introduced him, was drowned in the din.

Later, backed by the AFL union leaders, stood out in force. Members of the American Labor Party delegation in the crowd were shouted and driven off. "It's the Chief" for the President because he could not keep him from.

St. Louis - continued

The President was photographed with Governor Donnelly and Senator Gurnea, wrote rubber and seedlings for Westmore as the Democratic ticket. Placards in the hall bore such slogans as "Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act" "For better housing conditions vote for Truman and Barkley" and "The Post Dispatch says Dewey, the G.O. says the Post Dispatch went wrong!"

The President had outline notes to read for his speech but when the overflow crowd of 13,000 roared at his every bit of address, Mr. Truman, in the language of the stage threw his speech away and improvised paragraph after paragraph. He failed at the substance of the texts and covered the same subjects, but his manner of expression was more folky and strictly his own.

When the President introduced Mrs. Truman and Miss Margaret at the station he said, in an aside as he introduced Mrs. Truman "the ever the White House", Miss Margaret Truman wearing a bright red dress called and waved to the crowd.

Secretary of the Treasury John W. Foster, his wife and daughter Elizabeth, Postmaster General Dickinson, Air Secretary W. Earl Browder, General Eisenhower, James P. Flanagan, John J. Randle and Robert E. Hannegan were among others who boarded the Presidential train at the station.

Margaret Truman did not go directly to the train at the end of the meeting in Kiel Auditorium. She and Miss Beulah Gordon, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury went first to the Park Plaza Hotel with a group of friends for a bite to eat. The train left at 11:30 P.M. for the President's hometown of Indianapolis where he will have the election returns on Tuesday night.

1ST LOUIS POST DISPATCH AND ST. LOUIS STAR HERALD, KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24, 1948



General  
Services  
Administration

Harry S. Truman Library  
National Archives and  
Records Service

Independence,  
Missouri 64050

June 1, 1982

Supervisory Archivist (CWO)

Memo for the files -- HST hand-written notes

These hand-written notes were done by President Truman for a speech on the radio from Independence, MO, on election eve, November 1, 1948.

These notes were rescued from the trash can in the Presidential suite of the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, MO, by Jack Romegna, the Official White House reporter. He saw them and took them as a souvenir.

He recently donated them to the Library, along with other materials.

The original of these documents is in the Library Security Caps.

B.

Tomorrow you will be decid-  
 ing between the principles of the  
 Democratic Party - the party of the  
 people and the principles of  
 the Republican Party - the party of  
 purchase

Your decision will affect  
 you and your families for  
 years to come.

Your vote tomorrow is  
 not just a vote for one man  
 or the other. It is a vote which  
 affects your security, your welfare  
 and your happiness

Thank Sen Buckley for introduction. Thank <sup>him</sup> on behalf of all the people of this great country, for his unflinching leadership in their interest and welfare. Senator Buckley will go down in history as one of our greatest Senators.

During the past two months I've been : up and down country from ~~Denver~~ to Boston to San Diego, from Seattle to Miami - in State Capitals, in county seats in cross roads, in ~~the~~ good country towns - telling

the what the Democratic  
Party stands for in government.

The people showed great inter-  
est - they came out by mil-  
lions. They wanted to know  
what the issues are in this  
campaign and I told them  
what was in my heart and  
in my mind. I've explained  
what the Democratic Party Plat-  
form adopted at Philadelphia  
in June means and that I  
intend to carry it out if you  
will give me a Democratic B.

Congress to help.

I thank the people of the United States for their cordiality and courtesy to me for their interest the affairs of this great nation and the world. I trust the people will choose when they know the facts they do the right thing. I have tried to tell them the facts and explain the issues. Now it is up to you the people of this great nation to decide the kind of government you want.

whether you want government  
for all the people or govern-  
ment for the privileged few.

Tonight I am at home here  
in Independence, Missouri  
with Mrs. Truman and Margaret.  
We are here to vote tomorrow  
as citizens of this great Republic.

Hope all who are entitled  
to vote will exercise that  
privilege. When you vote you  
are in control of your govern-  
ment. When you vote to -



A. Kennedy: Little did you realize when you wrote to me that you were going to stumble onto something else.

It is my recollection the handwritten notes (4 smallest pages) of President Truman's last speech to the nation on election eve, November 1, 1948. This is the story behind it.

3

The location was the penthouse suite of the old Whitebeck Hotel, where the President dictated to me from his handwritten notes. I typed the speech and ran off the finished copies on the timeograph machine and then gave the original notes and some stenilled copies either directly to the President or to Matt Connolly, I forget which.

Now the penthouse suite was not a particularly good place to use as an office. The only desk in that over-sized living room was small, 18th century French style and kidney shaped, at which the President worked when he was there.

Later that evening I returned to the living room, which was full of people, noise, talk and confusion, and I happened to glance at the desk and the trash basket beside it, and there, in the trash basket, apparently thrown away, were the President's handwritten notes.

I picked them up, took them to my room, <sup>and</sup> placed them in an envelope which I put in my briefcase for safekeeping.

Many years later, after I had retired -- I cannot explain how or why I forgot, but I did -- in looking over some of my papers I found this envelope and, looking inside, there were the handwritten notes.

My theory is that the notes were left lying on the desk, and in the noise and confusion of the evening the desk got pushed around a bit because it was so small and kidney-shaped, and the notes just fell or slid into the trash basket.

If you would like to have them, just let me know. Should I mail them or have someone from National Archives come and pick them up. Use we trust the mail!

If I can aid you any further in any way, please let me know.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

This great country of yours  
 is in the position of world  
 leadership for peace.

I believe just as firmly as  
 it is possible for a man to  
 believe that Almighty God  
 has appointed the United States  
 of America to that leadership  
 the way is that same position  
 30 years ago - we failed to meet  
 our obligation - World War II  
 was the result.

This time we must rise  
 up to our opportunity, to establish

a permanent peace for the greatest age in history.

We have two great goals  
one to build a secure life  
for ourselves and our families,  
here at home and the other  
<sup>to build</sup> a lasting peace for the world.

And now, my fellow citizens,  
I confide to you the future  
welfare of our country.

I have told you the truth as  
God gives me the wisdom to see  
~~the~~ truth

Go to the polls tomorrow  
and vote your convictions -  
your hopes - and your faith  
in the future. If you do that,  
under God, we can lead the  
world to peace and security.

October 25, 1948

Garrett, Indiana	9:53 a.m.
Gary	
Chicago Stadium	

October 26, 1948

South Bend, Indiana	9:35 a.m.
Elkhart	10:15
Toledo, Ohio	2:02 p.m.
Sandusky	3:37
Elyria	4:24
Cleveland Municipal Auditorium	

October 27, 1948

Pittsfield, Massachusetts	8:14 a.m.
Thompsonville, Connecticut	10:35
Hartford	11:00
Springfield, Massachusetts	12:25 p.m.
Worcester	2:28
Framingham	3:40
Boston	

October 28, 1948

Quincy, Massachusetts	7:30 a.m.
Brockton	8:20
Taunton	9:05
Fall River	9:55
Providence, Rhode Island	11:15
New London, Connecticut	12:42 p.m.
New Haven	1:50
Bridgeport	2:23
South Norwalk	3:07
New York City, New York	4:35
	4:45
	5:20
	5:45
	6:15
	9:42

Madison Square Garden, New York

October 29, 1948

Yonkers, New York	12:25 p.m.
" " "	12:40
Bronx, New York	2:38
Harlem	3:50
Queens	8:10
Brooklyn Academy of Music	

extreme measures. The Republicans may have to go away on civil rights bills, Joe Grandy and other powerful Republicans are opposed to such legislation.

The election will be won or lost in the Northern, Midwestern and Western states. The South cannot win or lose the election for the Democratic Party. If the President supports the introduction of moderate legislation, beating the Republicans to the punch, the credit would go to Mr. Truman and the Democratic Party even if a few diehard Southern senators try to start a filibuster. Filibusters need to be broken.

### 2. The Budget

In spite of the Martins, the Tobens, and the Helmses, one can say we can gradually pass legislation, for which Dewey and Warren would give credit,

### The Answer

This Congress is so closely controlled by conservatism and lobbyists that it cannot pass anti-inflation bills to stop the disastrous inflation which is frightening the people, or to start construction of the millions of homes needed, or to initiate a more enlightened policy on HBP, or to extend social security.

If one or two good bills are passed under the President's personal prodding, it will be up to the Democratic Publicity Department and campaign speakers to point it home to the people that the President deserves credit. The President would be leading the fight. Dewey would be standing to the win, or, say, "Yes, we should have some housing legislation, too, we should stop inflation. Yes, we should extend social security. No, no, no, no!"

### 1. The Budget

Congress might pass cheap bills on housing, price control, aid to education, national health, etc., which might feed the people.

### The Answer

On the issue of price control, which will be the hottest issue of this campaign, the Congress cannot possibly act. The present Congress cannot take any steps to curb prices or to prevent the people from watching the cost of living go higher and higher and higher. This Congress is run by men who cannot pass price-control legislation without losing their financial backers and incurring the wrath of the R.A.N., the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and other such groups.

On housing, education, social security, health—the answer to the same. This Congress cannot meet the critical needs of the country. It is that up by the rich interests which expect to make a killing after the Republican victory in November—if they get that victory.

11/1/54

Trip of The President  
to  
Philadelphia, Penn  
July 14th, 1948

Members of the Party

THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Truman  
Miss Truman

Hon. Matthew J. Connolly,  
Secretary to the President

Hon. Charles G. Rose,  
Secretary to the President

Hon. William D. Hassett,  
Secretary to the President

Hon. Clark M. Clifford,  
Special Counsel to the President

Hon. Charles S. Murphy,  
Administrative Assistant to the President

Hon. Samuel I. Roserman

Mr. Eben Ayers

Miss Rose Conway

Miss Reathel Odum

Mr. Max Truitt

Mr. George Eisey

Mr. David Bell

Miss Roberta Barrows

Miss Shirley Green

Mrs. Rose Lee Klar

Miss Alma Eichinger

Miss Myrtle Borgheim

Miss Genevieve Irish

Miss Mary Anastos

Mr. Jack Romagna

Mrs. Alice Vinegar

Miss Myre Lee Kouch

Miss Mary Weller

Miss Terry Lorenz

Miss Louise Hochmeister

Mrs. Mary Eden

Mrs. Estelle Friedrichs

Miss Jeanette Gutches

Mrs. Margaret Kurt

Miss Jean Shannon

Miss Dorothy Holmender

Colonel Louis Benfrow

Mr. Dewey E. Long

Mr. B. A. McFallin

Major George McHally

Secret Service Agents

Miss Henrietta Parker

Miss Irene Staps

### Newspaper Correspondents:

Mr. Ernest B. Vaccaro  
Mr. Robert G. Nixon  
Mr. Joseph A. Fox  
Mr. Jack Doherty  
Mr. Rodney Crowthor  
Mr. James E. Garner  
Mr. Windsor Booth  
Mr. Robert Walcott  
Mr. Joseph Chiang  
Mr. Edwin Darby  
Mr. David Lu  
Mr. Ray Mitten

The Associated Press  
International News Service  
The Washington Star  
The New York Daily News  
The Baltimore Sun  
The New York Herald Tribune  
Time Magazine  
Time Magazine  
Chinese News Service  
Transradio Press  
Central News Agency of China  
Knight Newspapers

### Radio Correspondents:

Mr. Frank Bourgholter  
Mr. William Shadel

National Broadcasting Co  
Columbia Broadcasting System

### Still Photographers:

Mr. Byron Rollins  
Mr. Charles Corte  
Mr. James Whitmore

Associated Press Photos  
Acme Newspictures  
Life Magazine

### Newsreels:

Mr. Hugo Johnson  
Mr. Murray Alvey  
Mr. John Tondra

Paramount News  
Turner's Pathe News  
Fox Movietone

### Western Union:

Mr. A. C. Bain  
Mr. G. C. Cornwell



Operating Schedule

Tuesday, July 14, 1948

Lv. Track 20, Union Station..(B&O RR).....	6:00 p.m. e.s.t.
Pass "F" Tower.....	6:05 p.m. E.S.T.
Pass Alexandria Junction.....	6:09 p.m. e.s.t.
Pass Fort Meade Junction.....	6:20 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass Halsthorpe.....	6:30 p.m. s.s.t.
Pass Carden Station, Baltimore.....	6:38 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass Mt. Royal Station, Baltimore.....	6:42 p.m. s.s.t.
Pass Bayview.....	6:50 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass Poplar.....	6:55 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass Aberdeen.....	7:10 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass Aikens.....	7:17 p.m. s.s.t.
Pass Singlerly.....	7:31 p.m. s.s.t.
Pass "GJ" Tower.....	7:42 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass Elmore.....	7:44 p.m. o.s.t.
Ar. Wilmington, Delaware.....	7:46 p.m. e.s.t.
(stop for orders)	
Lv. Wilmington, Delaware.....	7:51 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass Silver Side.....	7:54 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass Chester, Pennsylvania.....	8:01 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass Holmes.....	8:05 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass 38th Street.....	8:10 p.m. o.s.t.
Pass "RG" Tower.....	8:11 p.m. o.s.t.
Arrive Philadelphia.....	8:15 p.m. o.s.t.
	(9:15 P.M. E.D.T.)

CORCORAN, YOUNGMAN & ROWE  
1811 K STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

TELEPHONE  
AREA CODE 202  
2-7761-10 2-7762

CABLE  
CORCORAN  
202-7761-10  
202-7762

April 23, 1981

Mr. Ken Bachlar  
117 Fifth Avenue  
Huntington, W. VA 25701

Dear Ken,

When we met at the Kennedy Library I promised to send you the so-called "Clifford Memorandum," which I hereby do.

I am also sending you an interview with Dick Neustadt in which he outlines the story of the "Clifford Memorandum". I think the explanation that Truman disliked my law partner and Clifford therefore put his name on my memorandum and took mine off, is really an afterthought. But it is so long ago there is no point in calling names!

In any event, I hope you enjoy both articles.

It was good to see you and good to talk about Presidents we have known.

If you come this way let me know and I will take you to lunch.

As ever,

  
James Rowe

JR/ab

Enclosures

B E

(President Truman's western campaign trip, September 17-October 2, 1948)

Before the Presidential special pulled out of Kansas City at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night, September 19th, Mrs. Truman and Miss Margaret paused to say goodbye to Mrs. J. A. Kurt and her 8-year-old daughter Margaret Ann Kurt who had come to the train to see Mrs. Kurt's sister, Miss Rose Conway, secretary to the President.

The President held a hurried conference before the train left, with a group of Negroes that previously had been brought aboard the train by Charles G. Rose, press secretary. Headed by James McKinley Neal, member of the Missouri Legislature from Kansas City, the group had gone to the train to outline plans of the National Citizens Committee for the re-election of Harry S. Truman. Accompanying Neal were Anne Arnold Hedgesman of New York, executive secretary of the organization and Lewis W. Clymer and Robert L. Sweeney both of Kansas City. Negro newspaper executives and reporters were included in the group.

(Kansas City Times, Monday, September 20, 1948)

**MEMORANDUM:** Re: Appearance of President Truman at Crawfordville, Montgomery County, Indiana, on October 12, 1948

**TIME OF ARRIVAL:** 11:00 A. M. (CST)

**TIME OF DEPARTURE:** 11:10 A. M. (CST)

**(UNREADABLE)  
OF ARRIVAL:** New York Central (unreadable- West)

**NAME OF LOCAL  
CHAIRMAN IN CHARGE:** William Wilson, 813 West Main Street, Crawfordville, Indiana. Phone No. 271-J.

**LOCATION OF  
APPEARANCE:** The President will speak from the rear platform of the train after the train has stopped at the intersection of Washington Street and the railroad track. This is a large area and adequate room on both sides of the tracks and in the street to accommodate the crowd.

**SECURITY:** Washington Street will be blocked both North and South. Security measures will be handled by the Crawfordville City Police, the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, the Indiana State Police, and Indiana National Guard.

**PERSONS LEAVING  
THE TRAIN:** John A. Watkins, Candidate for Lieutenant Governor  
 Jack O'Grady, Candidate for Congress 6th Congressional District.  
 Frank McEale, Democratic National Committeeman  
 Mrs. Samuel Halston, Democratic National Vice Committeeman  
 Irs L. Seaymaker, State Chairman  
 John W. Lealie, State Promotional Director  
 Larry Foster, Official Photographer of State Committee  
 Urs Seeger, 6th District Democratic Chairman  
 Mrs. Lawrence (unreadable), 6th District Democratic Vice Chairman  
 James Wright, Reporter Crawfordville Journal Review

**NAMES OF PERSONS  
TO APPEAR ON  
PLATFORM AND  
INTRODUCTIONS:** William Wilson, Montgomery County Democratic Chairman  
 Mrs. Eaton Elmore, Montgomery County Democratic Vice Chairman  
 Mr. Wilson will introduce Jack O'Grady, Candidate for Congress 6th Congressional District, Mr. John A. Watkins, Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.  
 Mr. Watkins will introduce the President.

SPECIAL MATERIAL:

CRAWFORDVILLE - (11,400 pop. in 1940) seat of Montgomery County, is located in the Indiana Sixth Congressional District and is the former home of General Lew Wallace and Harriett Nicholson, Indiana authors.

CRAWFORDVILLE is a manufacturing and trading city, surrounded by a productive agricultural area. It is also the seat of Walsh College.

CRAWFORDVILLE and Montgomery County are marginal in voting. In the past two elections the County voted Republican.

PEOPLE TO KNOW IN CRAWFORDVILLE

1. Henry F. Schricker (D) candidate for Governor.
2. Jack J. O'Grady (D) candidate for Congress.
3. Mrs. Cecil Barden (R) candidate for Congress.
4. Noble Johnson (R) former Congressman who declined to accept a judicial appointment.
5. Clark S. Jones (R) Mayor of Crawfordville.

(President Truman's midwestern campaign trip, October 11-17, 1948)  
(Ohio-Minnesota-Wisconsin-Iowa-West Virginia)

Indianapolis, October 11th

October, October 11th

A 65-year-old man named  
J. E. Cook, of Irving, Ill.,  
pointed to his bicycle the  
11 miles from Irving to De-  
catur to hear the President  
speak then he pedaled back home.  
"It was a hard ride but it was  
worth it," he said "count me  
in the Truman column".

The Spring County Messenger,  
October 12, 1948

Springfield, October 11th

The event at Springfield com-  
memorates Columbus Day and as-  
sumed there filling swelter  
rains in Illinois this year.  
President Truman; Senator Louis  
Brundage, candidate for Senator  
Paul H. Douglas; gubernatorial  
candidate Adlai Stevenson and  
Mrs. Ralph. Democratic candidate  
for state Treasurer and all other  
Democratic state candidates.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Emily  
Tate Douglas and Mrs. Blanche  
Trice, State Chairwomen were  
among the women present. Mrs.  
MARY Gann, chairman of the Knox  
County Democratic Women's Group  
was among those who attended the  
Democratic Women's rally in Spring-  
field and who heard the President  
speak.

The Columbus Ill. Post,  
October 14, 1948

[President Truman's afternoon campaign trip October 19-20, 1948]  
[Ohio-Indiana-Missouri-Indiana-Iowa trip]

WEDNESDAY, October 19th

WEDNESDAY, October 19th

The President's special train entered the state at Lawrence. Rep. Ray Barker introduced him and Indiana leaders the by Henry F. Schickler, assistant for Governor, boarded the train there for the early drive to Indianapolis. Edickler, Indianapolis city judge and second district candidate for Congress spoke with the residents of the two stops in his district. At Indianapolis, Frank M. Smith, Federal Commissioner and a member of Congress was scheduled to accompany the President.

The President got in a four-playern play for the election of Claude L. Barkshire. Leeperport entered candidate, as chief of Cash County, Indiana Barkshire was a member of the crew for the President's special on its run from South, Indiana to Leeperport. The President and Mr. Barkshire were photographed together on the train platform.

Dr. Louis. Dr. John. President.  
October 19, 1948

The Indiana Evening Star, 19

.....

WEDNESDAY, October 19th

The Board passed upon about the President's train when it pulled into town. They were Mr. John. Smith, (Mr. John. Smith) Secretary of the two districts the John. Smith, newspaper for, as well as the story for The Tribune. For, was informed the President was to speak at the downtown square.

City officials closed on some on some the school children to see the President and many local schools were scheduled to close after. Some after and city the county offices closed from noon until 2 o'clock.

The Evening Indiana Star, 19

.....

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20th

A committee of three met the President's train: John. Smith of House, Democratic county chairman; Mr. John. Smith, Democratic vice chairman; and John. Smith, of Indiana, Democratic candidate for Congress from the 19th district.

The Evening Daily Tribune.  
October 19th, 1948









LEAVE-TAKING - Continued

1948-continued

MISSOURI WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CHAPTER  
October 18, 1948

with the fraternal units arrived in St. Louis. Mrs. Tramm and with a number of a pair of the Silver Council, Grand Chapter Association, the received a certificate, and with these ribbons, the a membership pin. Mrs. Elliott Mrs. president of the P. O. Council in St. Louis. Mrs. Tramm the membership council, as she the proceeded to the First Lady.

Mrs. Joseph E. Hall, the represented vice chapters of the W. O. Movement in St. Louis and Chicago Falls was on hand in the station as present the First Lady with a beautiful floral bracelet, with one in yellow and white ornaments, which of the Movement in St. Louis. Mrs. Tramm and Chicago Falls for many years.

Mrs. Mary Hall, president with Chicago Falls with Chicago at the station. Mrs. Tramm represented the St. Louis chapter of the W. O. Movement in St. Louis. Mrs. Tramm the St. Louis chapter of the W. O. Movement in St. Louis. Mrs. Tramm the St. Louis chapter of the W. O. Movement in St. Louis. Mrs. Tramm the St. Louis chapter of the W. O. Movement in St. Louis.

Mrs. J. E. Hall, president of the St. Louis County Federation of Women's Clubs and Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jr. president of St. Louis County Federation of Women's Clubs. They also with Mrs. Tramm to the parade to the St. Louis. Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jr. president of St. Louis County Federation of Women's Clubs. They also with Mrs. Tramm to the parade to the St. Louis. Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jr. president of St. Louis County Federation of Women's Clubs. They also with Mrs. Tramm to the parade to the St. Louis.

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ABRIDGED TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRIP TO THE WEST COAST



This trip is strictly political, and one sign of it is the absence on the train of Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, the President's Army aide, and the other aides.

Mr. Truman's entourage this time is made up of Miss Margaret Truman (the first lady will join the party tomorrow in Los Angeles); White House Secretaries Matthew J. Connelley and Charles G. Ross; Clark M. Clifford, the President's counsel; Jonathan Daniels, a former White House secretary and now editor of the Raleigh News and Observer; Brig. Gen. Wallace Green, and three representatives of the Democratic National Committee, William Bray, William Boyls and Mrs. India Edwards, director of the women's division.

Others include Jack Keegan, a lightning-fast shorthand expert, who takes down the President's speeches; Miss Rose Conway, the President's personal secretary, and Dewey L. Long, the White House transportation officer.

Aboard also in addition to Secret Service men are 14 newspaper and magazine reporters, 8 radio reporters, 3 photographers and G. B. Linkins and other representatives of Western Union.

(WASHINGTON POST, SEPTEMBER 18, 1948)

Assailing his political opponents as "gluttons of privilege," President Truman bid for the Farm Belt vote Saturday with an assertion that "this Republican Congress has already stuck a pitchfork in the farmer's back."

He spoke at the National Flowing contest at Dexter, Iowa, in the first major speech of his transcontinental tour, denouncing the Republican party and its "Wall Street reactionaries" in such terms that White House aides conceded that "from now on, there'll be no holds barred in this campaign."

A brilliant sun beat down from a bright blue sky as the President wearing sun glasses spoke to the Dexter audience, estimated by Iowa State patrolmen to number about 60,000 to 75,000. Mrs. Truman had joined the President in Des Moines and was on the platform with her daughter, Margaret, who had accompanied the President from Washington and had been introduced at each rear platform stop.

Thousands lined the streets of Des Moines through which Mr. Truman was driven after he finished his Dexter speech.

Mr. Truman is a hard-working, tireless campaigner. For his Friday's work did not end with the 11:30 P.M., Eastern daylight time, speech at Crestline, Ohio. At 2 A.M., Central standard time, Saturday, when the train paused at the Englewood station in Chicago, the state Democratic leaders, headed by Jacob M. Arvey, alined aboard and the sleeping President was awakened to speak to them for a moment. In the group were Joseph Gill, Chicago city clerk; Alderman George Kells, Illinois Democratic chairman, and Arthur Elrod, Cook county commissioner.

and by 5 A.M., Central standard time, the President was talking again with the Illinois politicians, and, at 5:44 A.M., seemingly as fresh as a daisy, he was talking from the rear platform to a crowd of 2,500 gathered at the railroad station in Rock Island, Ill.

And so it continued at Davenport, Iowa, at 6:10 A.M., Iowa City 7:21 A.M., Oxford 7:50 A.M., Grinnell 8:54 A.M., and on to the big show at Dexter, including his speech, a luncheon, a press conference with Iowa editors, and the motor journey back to Des Moines, where the train headed out for Chariton and Melcher, Iowa, en route to Kansas City.

President Truman enjoyed a country dinner in his shirt sleeves Saturday. Sitting down to a chicken repast with a group of farmers and local dignitaries, he removed his coat and set the example of others at the table.

The table, covered with a red-and-white-checkered cloth, was set up in a large tent. Folding chairs were put around it for thirty-two persons, including Mrs. Truman and her daughter, Margaret.

The President shook hands and chatted with those who were seated near by. He was flanked at the table by Howard Walker and Ralph Mortimer, both farmers. Next to Mr. Walker was Mrs. Lois App, on whose farm the speech was delivered.

The President fell to heartily on fried chicken, mashed potatoes, buttered corn, baked beans, tomatoes, relish, cheese and coffee.

M. Wagner

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRIP TO THE WEST COAST



After lunch, he drove out to look over some conservation projects in the fields.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Mortimer said that he expressed amazement at the size of the crowd and commented on the "excellent" dinner, but did not discuss politics.

Miss Jean Carter, 22 years old, of Dallas Center, Iowa, queen of the plowing festival, was photographed with the President.

In Grinnell, Iowa, where the President's special train stopped Saturday en route to Dexter, 5-year-old Kathleen Meldrum gave Mr. Truman a big ear of corn and was photographed with the Chief Executive.

(NEW YORK TIMES, SEPTEMBER 19, 1948, and THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, SEPTEMBER 18, 1948)

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRIP TO THE WEST COAST  
September 17- October 2, 1948

Page 3

Sunday was a quiet day for the President and Mrs. Truman and Miss Margaret Truman. They spent most of it resting in the family home in Independence, Mo.

At ten o'clock Sunday morning Mr. Truman drove a borrowed car( a Dodge convertible) to the home of his sister Miss Mary Jane Truman at Grand View. After that, accompanied only by a Secret Service man he drove to the home of his brother Vivian Truman, walked around the farm a bit then returned to Independence to rest until time to board his train.

In his first rear-platform appearance after he crossed the Missouri line the President charmed a crowd that gathered along the tracks at Trenton. He told about his ties with Trenton and his experiences as a youngster. He was working at the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, he told the crowd, getting \$35.00 a month and boarding with an elderly lady who ran a boarding house at 1314 Troost. She let him live there and have two meals a day for \$5.00 a week.

"Imagine that" the President said and she was a native of Trenton, and because that good old lady was so kind to me, I have always had a warm spot in my heart for this town even though it does go Republican sometimes."

"I don't think you are going to do that next time" the President added "How about it?"

"No" came the response from the crowd.

"Before going to Independence the President and his family stopped at the Jackson County Courthouse to register. They were registered as Voters Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 7th precinct, 1st ward. This was because the registration was held especially for them as they will be traveling in another part of the country on the regular registration days of October 5, 9, and 12. Miss Anna Kelley, clerk, registered the Chief Executive and family.

Saturday's thirteen-speech schedule, beginning at 5:45 A.M.(CST) at Rock Island, Illinois and ending at Polo, Missouri at 8 P.M. left the President's voice showing some signs of cracking under the strain. However a night's rest seemed to renew Mr. Truman and he headed west at 8:30 P.M. (CST) for an all night run across Kansas and into Colorado. The President planned no speeches as he moved across Kansas, but he conferred on the train with Democratic National Committeeman Carl V. Rife and a dozen other party leaders who rode as far as Topeka.

At Kansas City Sunday night Hugh M. Scott, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and his party fidgeted aboard their train for 22 minutes while another train was processed through the yards. It was President Truman's campaign special.

(New York Times, N.Y. Herald Tribune and Washington Post, Sept. 20, '48)



When the Presidential special reached Denver at mid-morning more than fifty Colorado party leaders went aboard to shake hands with the President before he started a tour through the streets of the city, out to the Army Fitzsimmons General Hospital in the suburbs, then back to the state Capitol.

Thousands cheered Mr. Truman as he rode in an open car through Denver in the bright sunshine.

At the hospital the President went directly to a ward on the fifth floor where many of the patients were amputees. He stopped at each bed, shook hands with the occupant, and joked and chatted for a moment.

Stopping at the bed of Sgt. Howard Pratt of Cooperton, N. D., who lost a leg between the Rhine and the Moselle as a member of a tank destroyer regiment of the Fourth Armored Division, Third Army, the President said:

"How are you getting along?"

"Just fine," Sergeant Pratt replied.

"You'll be able to walk again all right," the President said.

Sergeant Pratt and other patients said they "got a lift" from the Commander in Chief's visit.

To the crowd on the Capitol lawn the President presented himself as a modern Paul Revere, warning the people across the land not that the Republicans were coming "but that they are here" and "have been in Washington for the last two years in the form of the notorious Republican Eightieth Congress."

At Colorado Springs, where the President again had perfect weather with a bright sun beating down from a blue sky, 5,000 met the train. He was greeted by Mayor James N. McCullough.

In Pueblo, Colorado's second city, with a population of 52,000, there was a greeting by several thousand and a band when the train arrived at 6 P. M.

The President, in a brief talk, asked the continued support of labor. He recalled the "Ludlow massacre," near here, saying that it was labor strife such as that which brought passage in 1935 of "Labor's Bill of Rights." He denounced the Taft-Hartley Law.

On the way from Colorado Springs to Pueblo there was something of an argument between the President and his physician, Brig. Gen. Wallace Graham, who complained that the President was not taking proper care of his voice or carrying out all of the prescribed treatment, including "swabbing" and "gargling." General Graham was worried lest the President lose his speaking voice before the tour was ended.

The President spoke to a standing-room-only audience of ten thousand in the Salt Lake City, Utah tabernacle Tuesday night. Thousands waited outside.

With major and minor speeches already behind him since he left Washington on Friday, the President was up at 7 A.M., Mountain standard time, to talk to a crowd of 1,500 which gathered around the rear platform at Glenwood Springs, Col., which has a population of only 2,253 persons.

Two-year-old Jimmie Morris gave the President some marigolds as the Presidential train stopped at Glenwood Springs. Jimmie is the son of Mrs. Boyd Morris.

At Grand Junction, the President's last stop in Colorado, there was a crowd of more than 7,000 on hand to laugh at the President's jibes at Congress and particularly at the chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees for their attitude toward irrigation and hydro-electric power projects in the West.

In Salt Lake City he quoted Representative Taber as saying, "The West is squealing like a stuck pig," when there was a protest over House cuts in reclamation funds in 1947.

"There," the President said, "you have the Republican attitude toward the West, summed up in a single phrase, 'The West is squealing like a stuck pig.' The Republicans are ready to lead you to laughter and they resent it if you protest."

There were about 5,000 persons, and a band, waiting to meet the President at Price, where Governor Maw and Representative Walter K. Granger, Democrat representing the First Congressional District, headed the group of Utah party leaders boarding the train to ride to Salt Lake City.

A crowd at Helper numbering perhaps 2,000 sat up a cheer as the President, Governor Maw and Representative Granger stepped on the rear platform of the President's car, and waved.

On his way to Salt Lake, rolling across mountains and valleys under a dazzling sun, President Truman was greeted at every stop by large and friendly crowds.

Gifts of peaches, celery and other products of the county were brought to his train. In the town of Helper, Utah, he was presented with a black miner's helmet.

The donor was Frank Fox, one of John L. Lewis' lieutenants, who is vice president of District 22 of the United Mine Workers of America. Fox said he was all out for Mr. Truman for a full, four-year term, and promised that the helmet would protect him from "hard knocks."

The President's rasping voice which had worried his doctor and his sides was notably better Tuesday night even after speeches in Colorado and Utah. After protesting, he finally took his medicine, and the results justified Brig. Gen. Wallace Graham in overruling his Commander in Chief's objections to "snobblings."

President Truman appealed to the voters of the West Wednesday to join him in a "crusade to keep the country from going to the dogs."

In a day of campaigning through Nevada and California he blasted away at the record of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress and, without mentioning names, challenged the Republican candidates to tell the nation where they stand on vital issues.

In a speech from the rear platform of his train in Truckee, Calif., at noon, Mr. Truman told his audience that they were looking "at the next President of the United States." The President arrived late Wednesday afternoon for speeches in Oakland and San Francisco.

In San Francisco Mr. Truman told a crowd of more than 10,000 persons outside City Hall not to lose faith in the power of the United Nations to achieve peace.

The President began the sixth day of his 9,000-mile, sixteen-day cross-country trip with a speech Wednesday morning in a park at Sparks, Nev. "Everybody knows where I stand," he said. "You don't get any double talk from me. I'm either for something or against it, and you know it. I hope you can find out what the other people stand for when the time comes. I very much fear that it will be a long time before you know exactly what they believe."

It was in his speech on the steps of the old State Building in Reno that the President assailed the Republican committee chairmen in Congress.

Mr. Truman motored across the bay from Oakland to San Francisco, and made a nocturnal speech in front of the City Hall. He then returned to Oakland to address a Democratic rally and denounce the "power trust."

He was given an enthusiastic greeting by the crowd in San Francisco, which assembled between City Hall and the Veterans Memorial Opera House, where the United Nations was launched in June 1945.

Police Chief E. M. Mitchell estimated the crowd at 50,000.

When his train reached Oakland, Calif., Wednesday evening, a bandful of Wallace pickets were at the station, carrying placards which read, "End Jim Crow in the Army" and "America Wants No Quarrel with Russia - and the Cold War."

As he traveled aboard his special train through the Sierras from Nevada into California to continue his "battle for the West," the Chief Executive held a series of informal conferences Wednesday with a succession of California Democratic big-wigs in his private car.

President Truman charged in a major campaign speech in Los Angeles Thursday night that Communists "are guiding and using" Henry A. Wallace's Progressive party. He appealed to American liberals not to commit the "folly" of voting for it.

"A vote for the third party" the President warned, "plays into the hands of the Republican forces of reaction, whose aims are directly opposed to the aims of American liberalism."

Bitterly, he assailed the Republican record in Congress on housing and anti-inflation legislation, social security, the health bill and Federal aid to education.

At Bakersfield, Calif., President Truman pounced upon the recent statement in Albany, by former Governor Harold E. Stearns, of Minnesota, who said that the Truman administration was deliberately trying to keep prices high until after the election.

In his Fresno speech Mr. Truman assailed the "economic royalists" of the Republican party. Without mentioning him by name, the President also denounced Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, Republican, of California, as one of the "worst obstructionists" in Congress.

President Truman made a point of the fact that he had served in the Army in the first World War, and had not sought exemption from the draft because he ran a farm in Missouri or because he was, at the time, thirty-three years old.

In the way the point was raised, it was open to the interpretation that Mr. Truman possibly meant to call attention to the fact that he was a veteran of the armed forces while his Republican opponent, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, was not.

The President, addressing a crowd of 2,500 persons from the rear platform of his seventeen-car special train, got into the subject through a discussion of the farmer's need for sympathy and support from the government.

A large afternoon rush-hour crowd lined the sidewalks of Los Angeles as Mr. Truman rode through, although the number did not compare with the more than 750,000 persons who turned out to see Mr. Truman when he was here last June. At that time, however, his procession covered many more miles than it did today.

President Truman and James Roosevelt buried their political feud, Thursday. At the last stop before the Presidential special pulled into Los Angeles, Mr. Roosevelt climbed aboard the rear platform and grasped the President's hand. Flash bulbs popped while the two men exchanged grins over the handshake.

-ILLINOIS-

(President Truman's midwestern campaign trip, October 10-16, 1948)  
(Ohio-Minnesota-Wisconsin-Indiana-West Virginia)

ILLINOIS, October 12th

Decatur, October 12th

A 63-year-old man named  
J. F. Cook of Irving, Ill.  
pedaled on his bicycle the  
65 miles from Irving to De-  
catur to hear the President  
speak then he pedaled back home.  
"It was a hard ride but it was  
worth it," he said "count me  
in the Truman column".

The Marion County Messenger.  
October 12, 1948

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Springfield, October 12th

The event at Springfield com-  
memorated Columbus Day and as-  
sembled those filling stellar  
roles in Illinois this year:  
President Truman; Senator Scott  
Lucas; candidate for Senator  
Paul H. Douglas; gubernatorial  
candidate Adlai Stevenson and  
Orn Smith, Democratic candidate  
for state treasurer and all other  
Democratic state candidates.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Emily  
Taft Douglas and Mrs. Blanche  
Fritz, State Chairwoman were  
among the women present. Mrs.  
Mary Gagg, chairman of the Knox  
County Democratic Women's Group  
was among those who attended the  
Democratic Women's rally in Spring-  
field and who heard the President  
speak.

The Galesburg Ill. Post.  
October 14, 1948

(President Truman's midwestern campaign trip October 10-16, 1948)  
(Ohio-Minnesota-Wisconsin-Indiana-West Virginia)

HAMMOND, October 15th

The President's special train entered the state at Hammond. Rep. Ray Madden introduced him and Indiana leaders led by Henry F. Schricker, nominee for Governor, boarded the train there for the swing down to Indianapolis. T.J. Smith, Lafayette city judge and Second district candidate for Congressman appeared with the President at the two stops in his district. At Logansport, Frank M. McEala, National Committeeman and a native of Logansport was scheduled to introduce the President.

The Kokomo Dispatch, Oct. 15

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KOKOMO, October 15th

Two Howard persons were aboard the President's train when it pulled into Kokomo. They were Mrs. Ruby Ware, (Mrs. Harold Ware) Democratic state vice chairman and Jake Noble, newspaper man, to write the story for The Tribune. Mrs. Ware introduced the President when he spoke at the courthouse square.

City schools closed at noon to enable the school children to see the President and many rural schools were scheduled to close also. Post office and city and county offices closed from noon until 2 o'clock.

The Kokomo, Indiana Dispatch

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TIPTON, OCTOBER 15TH

A committee of three met the President's train: Arthur Noble of Hobbs, Democratic county chairman; Mrs. Ruell Haskett, Democratic vice chairman; and John E. Walsh, of Anderson, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth District.

The Tipton Daily Tribune,  
October 15th, 1948

Logansport, October 15th

The President got in a rear-platform plug for the election of Claude C. Berkshire, Logansport railroad conductor, as sheriff of Cass County, Indiana. Berkshire was a member of the crew for the President's special on its run from Kouts, Indiana to Logansport. The President and Mr. Berkshire were photographed together on the train platform.

St. Louis, Mo., Post Dispatch,  
October 16, 1948

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MIDWESTERN CAMPAIGN TRIP - October 10-16, 1948  
(Ohio-Minnesota-Wisconsin-Indiana-West Virginia)

INDIANA - Continued

INDIANAPOLIS

Among the Indiana notables who greeted the President were National Committeeman Frank McGale; Henry F. Schricker, nominee for Governor; Ira Eaymaker, State Democratic Chairman; Mrs. Samuel M. Halston, National Committeewoman; John E. Hurt, State Secretary; Robert Oliver, Winchester, 10th District Congressional candidate; Earl Everett, Muncie, 10th District chairman; Mrs. Inez Scholl, Connersville, 10th District Vice chairman.

Between Greenfield and Indianapolis Miss Margaret Truman sent a 5-pound box of candy to the newsmen in the press car.

Beech Grove, a suburb of Indianapolis got an unscheduled visit from the President. It came about this way: When the President's train stopped at Noblesville, he spied Ronald Earl Bauermeister, a sailor on his yacht. He invited the young man to board the train and accompany him to Indianapolis. When the sailor mentioned that he was to receive the Master Mason degree in the Blue Lodge that night, the President expressed a desire to attend the ceremony and arrangements were made. After his address at the World War Memorial, the President arrived at Masonic Lodge No. 684. Word had gotten around and 1,000 persons gathered around the lodge hall. The President was photographed with Mr. Bauermeister; his father Marion J. Bauermeister; Robert Balser, junior steward; Elmer Fincham, secretary; Ray McCordless, trustee; Alonso Stratton, worshipful master of the lodge; Malvin Gregory, junior deacon; Adolph Whitlock; William Throckmorton, secretary; Thomas Means, senior warden; Dwight L. Smith, Franklin, grand secretary of the Indiana Grand Lodge; Paul M. Riddington, chaplain; Carl Rudolph, junior warden; Byron Cox, senior steward; and Carlisle Bauermeister, uncle of the candidate.

At the end of the ceremonies the President was accompanied back to his train by Mayor Richard M. Ryland of Beech Grove.

INDIANAPOLIS-continued

While in Indianapolis the President was visited by E.G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia. Mr. Menzies happened to be in Indianapolis and talked to the President in the latter's suite at the Indianapolis Athletic Club. Presidential aides said.

Andrew Jacobs, candidate for Congress from the 11th District spoke at the big rally at Memorial Plaza, jibed at Governor Dewey for his remarks about the engineer on his train being a "lunatic". The President threw back his hand and laughed at Mr. Jacobs sallies and Lester Hunt, publicity man for the Democratic county committee did not seem too displeased either.

Mary Virginia Feeney, sister of Mayor Al Feeney, who is in the St. Vincent's hospital recuperating from a major operation had a great incentive to speed recovery when she received a bouquet from the First Lady of the Land. At the dinner at the Indianapolis Athletic Club when Mrs. Truman asked the Mayor where his sister was and learned that she was in the hospital, she sent a generous cluster of assorted flowers and a personal note wishing Mary Virginia a fast recovery. Mary Virginia was delighted when the flowers were brought to her by her brother, and when she realized that the thoughtful First Lady has snatched a few moments from the hectic whirl to write the note and arrange for the flowers to be sent.

Miss Patricia M. Burnett, a staff writer for the Indianapolis News also got flowers when she visited the Truman suite. After a pleasant chat, Miss Truman, as she left the room, thrust a corsage of yellow orchids in Miss Burnett's hand.

"Wear these for me," she said. "I don't need two."

Miss Margaret was wearing a corsage of yellow roses on her shoulder.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, SATURDAY  
October 16, 1948

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MIDWESTERN CAMPAIGN TRIP - October 10-16, 1948  
(Ohio-Minnesota-Wisconsin-Indiana-West Virginia)

INDIANA - Continued

INDIANAPOLIS-Continued

At the Presidential suite in the Indianapolis Athletic Club the President was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tudor. Mr. Tudor is a first cousin of the President. The President greeted them warmly. "I saw your mother Lulu Wells. when I was in Illinois recently" the President said. "I recognized her right away. Of course she is a little grayer and a little stouter, but I guess I am too," he chuckled. "You look like your grandfather (Col. E. A. Wells,)" the President said to Mr. Tudor. In the parade from Union station Miss Margaret Truman carried the large bouquet of red roses which had been given her by her "sister" Vi who from Rutger University. She was photographed on the train platform, after the girls presented the flowers, with Miss Joy Wicham, chapter president, Miss Mildred Myers, Miss Carolyn Finn and Miss Patricia Bond.

Mayor Al Feeney told Indianapolis police that the Secret Service men attached to the President's party told him the Indianapolis police officers did the best job of crowd-handling of any force they had encountered during the trip.

The Mayor also pledged full support to Patrolman Roy G. Troutman, a rookie policeman who had an altercation with Norman Solazzi, 49 years old, Brown county during the President's speech. Troutman had arrested Solazzi after Solazzi gave him a tongue lashing, grabbed his badge, and commented on his being a "rookie policeman" after Troutman ordered a parking lot employee of Solazzi off the street.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, SATURDAY  
October 16, 1948

Greenfield, October 12

At the Greenfield stop the President was introduced by former Governor Henry F. Schricker and was given a tremendous ovation by a crowd estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000 by Police Chief Furl Johnson.

From little Ann Mitchell Saller the President received a book about the history of the rooster as a Democratic party emblem. The rooster idea is supposed to have originated in a Greenfield tavern in 1840 and the child is a granddaughter of John Mitchell, Jr. who wrote a book about the emblem.

The President noted that James Whitcomb Riley was born in Greenfield, and added: "There's a lot of common sense in Riley's poetry".

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, Oct. 13, '48

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CREWTFORDSVILLE, Oct. 12, 1948

The President was introduced to several thousand persons gathered at the station at Crewtfordsville for the ten minute stop. The introduction was made by John A. Watling, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS, Oct. 13, '48



(President Truman's midwestern campaign trip, October 10-16, 1948)  
(Ohio-Minnesota-Wisconsin-Indiana-West Virginia)

AKRON, OHIO Oct. 11th

Industrial and business leaders of Akron turned out in force to welcome the Presidential special when it reached Akron, and were photographed with the President. Among them were:

J. J. Buchwalter, president of the Hower Company;

Ray Bloch, president of the Mohawk Rubber Company;

David Bridgewater, president of the Akron Chamber of Commerce;

T. F. Bowls, assistant comptroller at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company;

Joseph Thomas, Firestone secretary and general counsel;

William O'Neill, president of the General Tire and Rubber Company;

E. E. Patterson, president of the First National Bank;

John L. Collier, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company;

E. W. Litchfield, chairman of the board at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Former Governor Frank J. Lausche spoke at the Akron armory just before the President appeared and warmly praised the Chief Executive. Governor Lausche had boarded the President's train in Cincinnati for the ride to Akron. He was photographed with the President along with Archbishop John T. McNichols at Cincinnati.

At Willard, Ohio the president's train was boarded by Congressman Walter E. Rorer; County Chairman Clarence E. Mott and Leo Walter, county organization treasurer.

A fraternity paddle given to the President "for use on Republicans only" was presented by a University of Akron student, Forrest "Jack" Page.

Officials of the United Rubber Workers, CIO presented the President with a copy of their official newspaper telling him how the union has endorsed his candidacy. The President was photographed reading the paper, along with the donors H. E. "Whitey" Lloyd, vice president of the union; C. Lanning, secretary-treasurer and L. E. Buckmaster, president of the union.

AKRON-continued

The vast cordon of officers who guarded the President were made up of men from Akron, Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, the sheriff's office, state highway patrol, railroad police and national guardmen. Before the President's train left Akron, he called all of the police around him and thanked them, congratulated "Sheriff" John F. Strusenski and "Chief" Robert L. Smith. Strusenski is acting chief of police and Smith the sheriff.

At Rittman, Ohio, the president was presented with a box by local residents. In it he found a box of locally produced salt and bacon. The President told the folks he was going to sprinkle the salt on the tail of the opposition and also bring home the bacon!

The President was photographed in Akron with Patrolman Darvin Weis and Girard Sonnenberg.

Darrel Witters, band director of Akron University was in charge of the music for the President's speech and had nine school bands lined up to play if the President had appeared at the Rubber Bowl. The Blue and Gold tooters wanted to play "I'm just wild about Harry" but Mr. Witters decided that "Hail to the Chief" would be more dignified--then the ceremony was moved to the Armory anyway.

Mrs. E. J. Kepler, 80, of 46 West State Street, was one of the oldest Akronites to come out to hear the President. Mrs. Ava Hile, 75, was with Mrs. Kepler and they were photographed listening intently to the President's speech.

Among the youngest were Janice Kay Bodenbaugh, 445 Third Ct., who was held by her mother Mrs. Willard Bodenbaugh and Stephen J. Leporis, held by his mother Mrs. Stephen Leporis, 249 First St., while photographs were made.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MIDWESTERN CAMPAIGN TRIP - October 10-16, 1948

AKRON, OHIO - Continued

AKRON-continued

AKRON BEACON JOURNAL.

October 12, 1948

When the Presidential train arrived in Akron, Mrs. Truman was made a member of a unit of the Akron Council Parent-Teacher Association. She received a certificate, tied with white ribbons, and a membership pin. Mrs. Willard Frye, president of the PTA council in Akron handed Mrs. Truman the membership scroll, as she was presented to the First Lady.

Mrs. Maurice E. Beck, who represented five chapters of the FEO Sisterhood in Akron and Cuyahoga Falls was on hand at the station to present the First Lady with a beautiful floral tribute. This was in yellow and white chrysanthemums, colors of FEO Sisterhood to which Mrs. Truman has belonged for many years.

Mrs. Harry Varner, presented Miss Margaret Truman with flowers at the station. Mrs. Varner represented the Akron Alumnae chapter of Pi Beta Phi to which Miss Truman belongs. Margaret flashed a smile when she saw the flowers and said "I recognize those Pi Phi colors" which incidentally are wine red and silver blue.

Mrs. A. B. Sadler, president of the Summit County Federation of Democratic Women and Mrs. T. E. Anderson Jr., president of Young Women's Democratic Club presented orchids to Mrs. Truman and Miss Truman. They also rode with Miss Margaret in the parade to the Armory. Mrs. Lillian Nicholson, Summit County Democratic chairwoman and Mrs. Dorothy Gorton, head of the Democratic National Digest rode with Mrs. Truman.

Among the women on the reception committee at the station were Mrs. Sydney Albert, president of Akron and Summit County Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Mary, president of the Akron Deanery, National Council of Catholic women and Mrs. I. E. Burnham, who represented the Akron League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Olive Durkin, vice president at large of northeast district, Ohio Federation of Democratic Women, was also at the station; also Mrs. Clarence Metz, wife of the Summit County Democratic chairman and their daughter Clarence. Mrs. Leo G. Walter, Mrs. Walter Bohm, Mrs. Mary George Watkins of Kent and Miss Mary McGowan were also present.

.Whistle Stop Speeches

1948 Campaign

Harry S. Truman

September 6, 1948

Grand Rapids, Michigan	9:10 a.m.
Lansing	11:05
Detroit	1:40 p.m.
Hamtramck	2:45
Pontiac	4:00
Flint	7:15
Toledo, Ohio	11:55

September 17

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	6:25 p.m.
Crestline, Ohio	10:30

September 18

Rock Island, Illinois	5:45 a.m.
Davenport, Iowa	6:10
Iowa City	7:25
Oxford	8:50
Grinnell	8:55
Des Moines	10:20
Dexter	12:15 p.m. and 12:30
Des Moines	4:10
Melcher	5:08
Chariton	5:36
Trenton, Missouri	7:10
Polo	8:10

September 19

Junction City, Kansas	11:05
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September 20

Denver, Colorado	11:17 a.m., 12 noon and 1:55 p.m.
Colorado Springs	4:26
Pueblo	6:07
Canon City	7:32
Salida	9:47

September 20, Denver Colorado (continued)

Address at the State Capitol in Denver

September 21, 1948

Grand Junction, Colorado	9:19 a.m.
Price, Utah	1:05 p.m.
Helper, Utah	1:37
Springville, Utah	3:50
Provo, Utah	4:13
American Fork, Utah	4:45
Salt Lake City	7:15
Salt Lake City	8:03

September 22, 1948

Sparks, Nevada	9:15 a.m.
Reno	10:50
Truckee, California	12:14 p.m.
Roseville,	3:35
Sacramento	4:17
San Francisco	7:50

September 23, 1948

Merced, California	6:55 a.m.
Fresno	8:12
Tulara	9:26
Bakersfield	10:50
Tehachapi	12:45 p.m.
Mojave	1:30
Burbank	4:25

Address at the Gilmore Stadium in Los Angeles

September 24, 1948

San Diego, California	9:15 a.m.
Oceanside	10:15
Colton	1:56 p.m.
Yuma, Arizona	6:30
Phoenix, Arizona	

September 25, 1948

Lordsburg, New Mexico	7:35 a.m.
Deming	9:02
El Paso, Texas	11:02
Sierra Blanca	3:40 p.m.
Valentine	5:20
Marta	6:35
Alpine	7:30

September 25, 1948 (continued)

Sanderson, Texas

10:05 p.m.

September 26, 1948

The Alamo

2:35 p.m.

Gunter Hotel

9:10

September 27, 1948

San Marcos, Texas

6:40 a.m.

Austin

7:35

Georgetown

8:55

Temple

10:00

Waco

11:15

Hillsboro

12:25 p.m.

Fort Worth

2:30

Grand Prairie

3:30

Dallas

4:26

Greenville

6:20

Bells

7:30

September 28, 1948

Sherman

8:29 a.m.

Whitsboro

9:25

Gainesville

10:10

Marietta, Oklahoma

11:15

Ardmore

12:10 p.m.

Davis

1:08

Paule Valley

1:45

Purcell

2:35

Norman

3:10

Oklahoma City

September 29, 1948

Shawnee, Oklahoma

7:35 a.m.

Seminole

8:25

Newoka

8:45

Holdenville

9:11

McAlester

10:45

Eufaula

11:44

Muskogee

1:00 p.m.

Tulsa

3:55

Claremore

5:20

Chelsea

6:00

Vinita

6:40

September 29, 1948 (continued)

Afton, Oklahoma	6:50 p.m.
Neosho, Missouri	8:10
Monett	9:00
Springfield	10:05
Marshfield	11:10

September 30, 1948

Mount Vernon, Illinois	7:40 a.m.
West Frankfort	8:55
Herrin	9:28
Carbondale	10:15
Marion	11:00
Elderado	12:10 p.m.
Carmi	1:05
Mount Vernon, Indian	2:00
Evansville	3:00
Henderson, Kentucky	3:55
Owensboro	4:50
Hawesville	5:35
Irvington	6:40

October 1, 1948

Shelbyville	8:45 a.m.
Frankfort	9:30
Lexington	10:35
Winchester	11:20
Morehead	12:45 p.m.
Olive Hill	1:21
Ashland	3:54
Huntington, West Virginia	4:35
Charleston	8:30
Montgomery	10:43

October 6, 1948

Wilmington, Delaware	10:45 a.m.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	3:45 p.m.
Camden, New Jersey	4:25

October 7, 1948

Bridgeport, Pennsylvania	9:40 a.m.
Reading	11:10
Allentown	1:00 p.m.
Bethlehem	1:40
Easton,	2:15
Elizabeth, New Jersey	5:10
Newark	9:06
Jersey City	10:00
" "	10:37

October 8, 1948

Albany, New York	8:25 a.m.
Schenectady	10:00
Amsterdam	10:30
Little Falls	11:25
Utica	12:10 p.m.
Rome	12:43
Oneida	1:10
Syracuse	1:50
Auburn	3:21
Seneca Falls	4:06
Geneva	4:45
Rochester	6:40
Batavia	7:40

October 11, 1948

Cincinnati, Ohio	8:35 a.m.
Hamilton	10:17
Dayton	11:50
Sidney	1:10 p.m.
Lima	2:05
Ottawa	2:40
Deshler	3:10
Fostoria	4:05
Willard	4:55
Rittman	6:30

October 12, 1948

Richmond, Indiana	8:04 a.m.
Greenfield	9:12
Crawfordsville	11:12
Danville, Illinois	1:10 p.m.
Tolono	2:10
Decatur	3:30
Springfield	

October 13, 1948

Adams, Wisconsin	7:55 a.m.
Altoona	10:30
Spooner	12:45 p.m.
Superior	2:40
Duluth, Minnesota	3:15
St. Paul	

October 14, 1948

Mankato, Minnesota	8:08 a.m.
Waseca	9:06
Rochester	10:25
Winona	11:45
Sparta	1:03 p.m.
Elroy	1:55
Madison	4:25
Waukesha	6:46

October 15, 1948

Hammond, Indiana	9:10 a.m.
North Judson	10:45
Logansport	11:43
Kokoma	1:02 p.m.
Tipton	2:45
Noblesville	3:29
Indianapolis	4:55

October 16, 1948

Clarksburg, West Virginia	9:00 a.m.
Grafton	10:00
Keyser	12:34 p.m.

October 18, 1948

Miami, Florida - American Legion Convention

October 19, 1948

State Capital, Raleigh, North Carolina  
 State Fairgrounds " " "

October 21, 1948

Address on radio program sponsored by The International  
 Garment Workers Union campaign committee

October 23, 1948

Scranton, Pennsylvania	
Wilkes-Barre	
Lock Haven	1:25 p.m.
Johnstown	
Pittsburgh	



MEMORANDUM

Subject: Should the President call Congress back?

This situation can only be won by bold and daring steps, calculated to reverse the powerful trend now running against us. The boldest and most popular step the President could possibly take would be to call a special session of Congress early in August. We make the following points:

1. This would focus attention on the radio record of the 80th Congress, which Dewey, Warren and the press will try to make the country forget.
2. It would force Dewey and Warren to defend the actions of Congress, and make them accept the Congress as a basic issue.
3. It would keep a steady glare of publicity on the leadership men of the Republican party, the reactionary men such as Martin, Hallmark, Velez, Dixon, who will persecute Dewey and Warren. The press is with us on the 80th Congress issue, and the Martins, Hallmarks, Velezias, Tabers are bound to stir up severe criticism.
4. It would split the Republican Party on the major questions of how to deal with housing, inflation, foreign policy, racial security, etc.
5. It would give President Truman a chance to follow through on the fighting spirit he made on his Western tour. It would show the President in action on Capitol Hill, fighting for the people, delivering messages to Congress at joint sessions to pursue, broadcasting his messages, leading his party in a crusade for the millions of Americans ignored by the "rich man's Congress."

This course may be hazardous politically, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that President Truman faces an uphill fight to win the coming election—and the American people love a fighting leader who takes bold action to help the ordinary citizens against the lobbyists and the corporations.

Here are the objections to the special-session plan, and the answers as we see them:

1. The Senate  
 Republicans may invite a Southern filibuster by introducing strong civil rights legislation.  
The Answer:  
 The President or Senator Barkley, after the President's nomination, could call in the Southern members of Congress and make it plain to them that they stand in extreme danger of losing their patronage, their positions of power in the party, and their prestige in the event of a Republican victory.

If the Southerners are recalcitrant at this meeting, the President might announce that he will call for a coalition of liberal Democrats and liberal Republicans to pass moderate civil rights legislation, and that he will ask Senator O'Mahoney to introduce a bill embodying his recommendations in the Congress. He might tell the Southerners that he will go on the radio to announce his position, to explain that he feels that the majority of Democrats and the majority of Americans support his position against a stubborn few.

The chances are that the President will never have to take these

October 30, 1948

Bellefontaine, Ohio  
Terre Haute, Indiana  
Mattoon, Illinois  
St. Louis, Missouri

12:15 p.m.  
3:30  
4:53  
8:25

November 1, 1948

Radio remarks in Independence, Missouri

EHS  
5/16/78

Speaking of polls, here are the results of the Lyons Poll of 3 Middle Western States. The two checks were made 30 days apart and covered a cross-section of 5700 people in each state, scientifically done in the best poll manner.

NORTH DAKOTA

30 Days Ago

Today

Dewey 46  
Truman 36  
Wallace 8  
Undecided 10

Dewey 44  
Truman 43  
Wallace 5  
Undecided 8

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dewey 48  
Truman 37

Dewey 46  
Truman 45

ILLINOIS

Dewey 44½  
Truman 37½  
Wallace 8  
Undecided 10

Dewey 44  
Truman 45½  
Wallace 3½  
Undecided 7

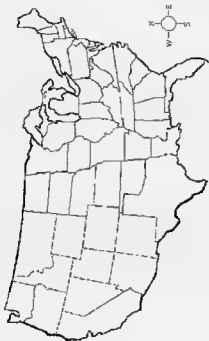
# WHO WOULD YOU VOTE FOR?

## Candidate #1

He was an only child whose father was a newspaper editor. After school hours, he work in his father's printing shop and did farm chores. When he graduated from high school, he attended a prestigious university and later completed his law degree. This candidate continued his education so that he received degrees from six other colleges. He is married and has two sons. He has been a very successful prosecutor who convicted many major organized crime leaders. Candidate #1 is active in his political party and has been a governor of a large state and a presidential candidate once before. He is an Episcopalian who enjoys singing very much. Most of the major newspapers believe he should win and have given him their endorsement. He is 46 years old.

## Candidate #2

He is the oldest of three children. His father was a trader and farmer who was also active in local politics. As a boy he read a lot and worked on the family farm. He graduated from a public high school and took a few college classes, but never graduated from college. He is a Baptist who enjoys classical music. He served as a captain during a major war. He and a war buddy started a clothing business which failed. Later, he became active in local politics, eventually going to Washington as a member of the Legislative Branch. This candidate has always worked hard for his political party and has been president once before. Despite his presidential experience, few newspaper think he should win. He is married and has one daughter. He is 64 years old.



so-called political influence of the press. My opinion has not changed over the years. Any good politician with nerve and a program that is right can win in the face of the stiffest opposition.

My familiarity with the history of past presidential campaigns was another factor that kept me from worrying about the press opposition I faced in 1948. Since the election of Jefferson in 1800 there had been thirty-six presidential campaigns in which the press had supposedly played an important part. In eighteen of these campaigns the press had supported the losing candidate, and in the other eighteen it had been behind the winner. This was the clearest proof I needed that I had nothing to fear regarding the influence of the newspapers and the newer medium of radio.

**PREDICTIONS OF THREE MAJOR POLLING  
ORGANIZATIONS**

**1948 PROJECTED ELECTION RESULTS**

<b>POLSTER</b>	<b>DEWEY</b>	<b>TRUMAN</b>	<b>WALLACE</b>
<b>ROPER</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>GALLUP</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>CROSSLEY</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

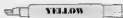
## COLOR TRUMAN'S VICTORY

President Harry S. Truman won the election in 1948. It was a great surprise to most newspapers, pollsters, and politicians. At that time the states had less electoral votes than they do today, because the population of the U.S. was less. Using this map and the statistics below, color the map to show which states Truman, Dewey, and Thurmond won in the 1948 election.

TRUMAN		Dewey		Thurmond	
Washington	8	Oregon	6	Louisiana	10
California	25	North Dakota	4	Mississippi	9
Nevada	3	South Dakota	4	Alabama	11
Utah	4	Nebraska	6	*Tennessee	1
Montana	4	Kansas	8	S. Carolina	8
Wyoming	3	Michigan	19		
Idaho	4	Indiana	13		
Arizona	4	Maine	5		
New Mexico	4	New Hampshire	4		
Colorado	6	Vermont	3		
Oklahoma	10	New York	47		
Texas	23	Pennsylvania	35		
Arkansas	9	Connecticut	8		
Missouri	15	New Jersey	16		
Iowa	10	Delaware	3		
Minnesota	11	Maryland	8		
Wisconsin	12				
Illinois	28				
Kentucky	11				
*Tennessee	11				
Ohio	25				
West Virginia	11				
Virginia	11				
North Carolina	14				
Georgia	12				
Florida	8				
Massachusetts	16				
Rhode Island	4				



1. Color the states Truman won - blue
2. Color the states Dewey won - red.
3. Color the states Thurmond won - yellow



Why do you think there is an \* by Tennessee



## TRUMAN AND THE 1948 PRESS

### Memiors by Harry S. Truman Volume Two: Years of Trial and Hope

I was sure that the American people would agree with me if they had all the facts. I knew, however, that the Republican-controlled press and radio would be against me, and my only remaining hope of communicating with the people was to get the message to the people in a personal way.

The communications facilities of the country represented another issue in the 1948 campaign. The figures showed that approximately ninety percent of the press and radio opposed me and supported the other candidates. This was to be expected, as most were owned, operated, or subsidized by the same private interests that always benefited from Republican economic policies. Even the segments of the press and radio which were not directly controlled by anti-administration interests depended to a great extent upon the advertising revenue which came from the wealthy, and often selfish, private groups. The power companies, for instance, purchased millions of dollars' worth of newspaper and magazine space in which to attack the public utility program of the federal government. Other lobbies and pressure groups, like the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, were constant contributors to press and radio in the guise of advertisers and sponsors.

My chief objection was not to the space and time which were purchased by the Republicans, because the same were for sale to the Democrats. I did resent, however, the commonplace practice of distorted editorials and slanted headlines in the press and of outright misrepresentation in the daily offerings of the columnists and commentators. The worst offense of all was the editing and distorting of the facts in the news.

If the facts were presented in the news columns of the press and in the newscasts over the air, I was satisfied and paid no attention to expressions of opinion or character assassinations by certain columnists and commentators. But the danger which I saw was the confusion of fact with mere speculation, by which readers and listeners were undoubtedly misguided and intentionally deceived. The attempts of the gossip and scandal columnists and commentators were usually obvious and therefore of no consequence, but when the serious analysts and "ivory tower" critics strayed from the facts - as they frequently did - the public was in danger of being misled by those in whom it had placed some degree of credence and confidence. It is common knowledge that the mere fact that a statement appears in print makes it credible to many people.

It was my conviction that the major media of communication had failed in their responsibility to present facts as facts and opinion as opinion. It seemed to me that many owners, publishers, and columnists of the press and radio were deliberately irresponsible during a time of extreme importance to the people of the United States and that they were not living up to the responsibilities attached to the constitutional privileges of freedom of the press and freedom of speech. As far as I was concerned, they had sold out to the special interests, and that is why I referred to them in my campaign speeches as the "kept press and paid radio."

Too many candidates have lived in fear of the press and radio and have courted their good will as if the outcome of the election depended upon it. But I had learned the error of this idea in my own political life. In my own state I always faced the overwhelming majority of press opposition. I overcame it at every turn and never had any respect for the

## 1948 ELECTION RESULTS

<u>Presidential Candidate</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Electoral Vote</u>	<u>Popular Vote</u>
Harry S. Truman	Democrat	303	24,105,695
Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	189	21,969,170
J. Strom Thurmond	States' Rights	39	1,169,021
Harry A. Wellece	Progressive	0	1,156,103
Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	139,009
Claude A. Watson	Prohibition	0	103,216
Edward A. Telford	Socialist-Labor	0	29,061

Using the information above, work the following problems

1. What were the total number of popular votes in this election? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What were the total number of electoral votes? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many more popular votes did Truman get than Dewey? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many more electoral votes did Truman get than the other candidates combined? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Would Truman have won the popular vote if all the other popular votes were added to Dewey's votes? \_\_\_\_\_

**EXTRA** Make a bar graph showing these results. Mark your up and down axis in parts equal 1,000,000. Mark your across axis with the candidates names.

## 1948 ELECTION RESULTS AS COMPARED WITH 1944

### POPULAR VOTE

1944

ROOSEVELT = 25,602,504

DEWEY = 22,008,235

OTHERS = 367,474

1948

TRUMAN = 24,104,938

DEWEY = 21,969,500

WALLACE = 1,157,100

THURMOND = 1,169,312

MINOR CANDIDATES = 276,080

### VOTE IN INDUSTRIAL STATES

(New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey)

% of TOTAL VOTE

1944

FDR = 51.2%

DEWEY = 48.4%

1948

TRUMAN = 47.2%

DEWEY = 48.5%

### VOTE IN AGRICULTURAL STATES

(California, Iowa, Illinois, Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin)

1944

FDR = 54.2%

Dewey = 44.1%

1948

TRUMAN = 51.5%

DEWEY = 45.0%

### VOTE IN THE BIG CITIES

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland)

1944

FDR = 60.8%

DEWEY = 39.0%

1948

TRUMAN = 53.0%

DEWEY = 38.8%

## TASKS:

Using the data comparing the 1948 election results with 1944, complete one of the following tasks:

1. Design graphs to reflect this data either hand designed or through a computer graphics program.
2. Write a summary indicating where Truman's election strength was located and find several sources or biographical data on Truman that would make sense as to why those regions favored Truman.
3. From these figures and any other sources, determine if the votes received by Wallace and Thurmond affected the election.
4. Write a short explanation about the political and/or social situations in 1944 and 1948 that may have affected the election turn out or results.
5. Find data indicating voting results in 5 southern states in 1944 and compare this with the results in 1948. What does this say about the political situation in 1948?

<sup>1</sup> Note that some of the percentages do not total 100 because of the minor-party votes.

## Writing a Letter of Congratulations!

*The 1948 campaign is over. Your assignment is to write President Truman a congratulations letter. Look at the letter Joe Adkins sent the President. In the right hand corner is Mr. Adkins' address and the date of the letter. On the letter you write put your address in the right hand corner and the same date Mr. Adkins used. Skip one line and then on the left hand side write the address of the person to whom you are writing -- in this letter it will be President Harry S. Truman. Skip another line and write your greeting. What punctuation mark goes after it? Now write the body of the letter. Use your own ideas and words to congratulate Truman. Be sure to indent for paragraphs. Did Mr. Adkins indent his paragraphs? Look at the closing. It should line up with your address at the top. "Respectfully yours," is a good way to close a letter to a President. What are some good closings?*

1658 East 24<sup>th</sup> Street

Los Angeles California

November 10, 1948

President Harry S. Truman  
White House  
Washington D. C.

Mr President,

We, the people, have chosen you  
as our leader because we feel that  
you will carry out the promises  
you made in your campaign.

We know that you are going to  
work very hard for the next four  
years to better the conditions for  
each and everyone. We wish you  
lots of success and hope that you  
have the best cooperation from  
your cabinet and Congress.

Respectfully yours,  
Joe Addino

# TRUMAN TALKS ABOUT WHY HE RAN IN '48

By Harry Truman Memoirs  
Volume Two. Years of Trial & Hope

If I had heeded the desire of my family, I would have made plans to leave the White House at the end of my first term. I took no steps and made no moves at any time to discourage anyone from seeking nomination to succeed me. From a personal standpoint, I had no desire, just as I had none in 1944, to undertake a national political campaign merely for the sake of gratifying private ambitions. I had already been President of the United States for more than three and a half years.

The compelling motive in my decision to run for the presidency in 1948 was the same as it had been in 1944. There was still "unfinished business" confronting the most successful fifteen years of Democratic administration in the history of the country. The hard-earned reforms of the years since 1933 which insured a better life for more people in every walk of American life were taking permanent root in the 1940's. These benefits were still vulnerable to political attack by reactionaries and could be lost if not safeguarded by a vigilant Democratic administration.

I never wanted to fight for myself or to oppose others just for the sake of elevating myself to a higher office. I would have been happy to continue serving my community as a county judge. I would have been even happier as a senator, and would have been content to stay entirely clear of the White House. I had accepted the nomination as Vice-President not with a sense of triumph but with a feeling of regret at having to give up an active role in the Senate.

I have been asked how I could have had a part in a campaign for a fourth term for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944 against my conviction that no President should serve more than two terms.

The answer is simple - I knew what would have happened in 1944 if Roosevelt and his ideals were not allowed to continue through those extremely critical times. If the forces of reaction could gain control during the emergency when both domestic and foreign affairs were in a dangerously volatile condition, I knew that within a matter of months the postwar period would witness the repeal or nullification of much of the enlightened social program for which Roosevelt and the Democrats had fought so hard since 1933. Even though the President was physically not as strong, he was a sure winner for the forces of liberalism, and I wanted to do all I could to help.

Again in 1948 there was no doubt as to the course I had to take. The world was undergoing a major readjustment, with revolution stalking most of the "have-not" nations. Communism was making the most of this opportunity, thriving on misery as it always does. The course of freedom was being challenged again - this time from a new and powerful quarter, Soviet Russia.

In 1948 I felt that just as my years in the Senate had prepared me for the presidency, the years I spent serving out the term of Roosevelt prepared me to carry out our proposed program of domestic development and foreign security. I also felt, without undue ego, that this was no time for a new and inexperienced hand to take over the government and risk the interruption of our domestic program and put a dangerous strain on our delicately balanced foreign policy.

I had ample demonstration - in the functioning of the Eightieth Congress - of what could happen to a forward-looking administration program. The destructive and reactionary attitude of the Eightieth Congress convinced me of the urgent need for more liberalism in government rather than less. I felt it my duty to get into the fight and help stem the tide of reaction if I could until the remaining basic aims of the New Deal and the Fair Deal could be adopted, tried, and proved.

During their control of the Eightieth Congress, the Republicans had shown that they did not want - indeed, did not understand - an enlightened program. They did not understand the worker, the farmer, the everyday person. There was an unreasoning, emotional resistance to progress. Any legislative proposal to improve the lot of the general public, in working conditions, health risks, or long-range social security, aroused their opposition. Most of them honestly believed that prosperity actually began at the top and would trickle down in due time to benefit all the people.

In foreign affairs the Republican leadership was still suffering the aftereffects of isolationism. It had apparently learned but little since the wrecking of the League of Nations by the "twelve willful men." Without the inspired self-reversal and the brilliant, intelligent leadership of Senator Arthur Vandenberg and that of Charles A. Eaton, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, we could never have achieved any bi-partisan policy in the conduct of foreign affairs. Without the leadership of these enlightened Republicans during those two years, the United Nations, the Marshall Plan, NATO, and other projects would have been hampered, if not blocked completely, by the selfish Republican majority.

Thus, many things combined to convince me that I had to make a fight for it - the threat being posed by Russian Imperialist Communism; the misguided clamor for appeasement in the name of peace as advocated by the so-called Wallace Progressives; the large bloc of traditional Republican isolationists; and the coalition of southern Democrats and northern Republicans, who hoped to compel the repeal of a great deal of New Deal legislation and a return to the laissez-faire doctrine of pre-depression days. These forces had to be defeated or our country would be thrown back to the hard times of reaction.



# **1948 CAMPAIGN INFORMATION**

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CAREER OF HARRY S. TRUMAN**

Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, was born in Lamar, Missouri, on May 8, 1884. He and his family moved to Independence where he attended the public schools there, graduating in 1901.

After graduation he held various jobs as a railroad timekeeper, bank clerk, and bookkeeper. In 1904, he returned to the family farm to work for several years. During this time he also joined the Missouri National Guard.

As a corporal in the Missouri National Guard, Truman helped organize the 2nd Regiment of Missouri Field Artillery at the outbreak of World War I. In France, he was promoted to captain. His bravery and consideration for members of his battery won him their admiration and affection as a leader of men. After the war he was commissioned a major and later promoted to colonel in 1932.

After the Armistice, Truman returned home to marry Bess Wallace of Independence on June 28, 1919. They have one daughter, Mary Margaret, born February 17, 1924.

From 1922-1924, he was an elected County Judge for Jackson County. In 1926 he was elected presiding judge, a position he held until he became a U.S. Senator. During his 8 years as presiding judge, Truman had the chief responsibility for expending \$60,000,000 in tax funds and bond issues in Jackson County. He supervised the building of a modern road system.

He was elected Senator in 1934 and again in 1940. During his second term, he was named chairman to investigate the National Defense Program. This Truman Committee did an excellent and impartial job, exposing graft and corruption. It is estimated that he saved the government hundreds of millions of dollars. His successful leadership of this Committee led to his nomination as Vice President in 1944 with Franklin D. Roosevelt, during a crisis time for Americans--World War II.

Harry S. Truman succeeded to the presidency on April 12, 1945 on Roosevelt's death only 83 days after his inauguration as Vice President.

He successfully presided over the final conquest of Germany and Japan. He completed Roosevelt's plans for the formation of a United Nations.

In 1947 he initiated the Truman Doctrine which saved Greece and Turkey from communism. He adopted the Marshall Plan which gave financial aid to war-torn European countries to help them recover.

Harry S. Truman as President of the United States, has controlled the spread of communism. He saved Berlin from total communist control by the Berlin Air Lift which ended the Soviet boycott of the city. His strong leadership has convinced the communists that he is a man of firm action--a man who is able to make decisions for a secure future for all free people.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE 1948 CAMPAIGN

Find out who these people were and what they did in 1948. Find information in a biographical dictionary, American History encyclopedias, magazine indexes, computer card catalog at library and Internet sources. If you find an Internet source, skim read it to see if this is the correct person and if it has information about his/her role in 1948.

Alben W. Barkley  
Dwight D. Eisenhower (not presidency years)  
Hubert Humphrey  
Sam Rayburn  
Clerk Clifford  
Thomas E. Dewey  
Earl Warren  
Charles Ross  
H.V. Kaltenborn  
George Gaither  
Drew Pearson  
Walter Lippman  
Eleanor Roosevelt  
Henry Wallace  
Strom Thurmond  
Robert A. Taft  
Glen Taylor

There are other people active in the campaign process and some data on them. See if you can find an Internet link for each. If you do, it would be quite an accomplishment since many are now forgotten.....except in the files of the Truman Library.

William Bray (worked for Democratic National Committee on staff--later became Postmaster General)

Max Loescher (staff member of the Truman Committee--former Senator and lawyer)

J. Howard McGrath (Chairman of the Democratic National Committee--former Senator from Rhode Island--appointed Attorney General in Truman's second term.)

Harold L. Ickes (former Secretary of Interior under Roosevelt and Truman's first term--at the time of the election he was a private citizen--had been dismissed by Truman due to disagreements on policy--did however support Truman's reelection over that of Wallace or Dewey)

Sam Rosen (special counsel to Truman and Roosevelt--Clerk Clifford assumed his place after he resigned)

## DEWEY'S RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

What kind of a President will Thomas E. Dewey make? Let's find out by looking at what he has done. That's the only good way to find out, for actions speak louder than words.

Thomas E. Dewey's record as Governor of New York State is written in terms of action and results. He is a Governor who has been called "the greatest public administrator of our generation" and who is famous for getting things done.

In building his record of good government, what underlying philosophy makes Dewey tick? Books can -- and have -- been written on the subject, but here in brief are the major principles on which he operates:

1. He has confidence in the common sense of the American people. He was born and grew to manhood in the Middle West and had divided his adult life between the city of New York, Albany -- the capital city of his adopted State -- and the country town of Pawling, where he operates a typical eastern dairy farm. Such a background is ideal for understanding America, for knowing the aspirations of its people and giving them the kind of government they need and want. Dewey is successful in dealing with public issues because he never underestimates the intelligence of the American people.

2. Government must be from the heart as well as the head. The biggest job in government is human relations. Housing is not just a matter of bricks and mortar -- it is a matter of human lives. Public health is not merely segregation of the sick from the well, but the prevention and cure of disease. Public welfare is not just handing out a dole -- is a matter of opportunity for the handicapped.

3. Freedom is the most precious heritage of America. Free government is the target of attack over a large part of the world. Here at home there are those who would barter freedom for security. Dewey sees no such choice. We can -- we must -- have both.

4. Central government is too far removed from the people. Leave as much as possible of the power of government in the home towns where the citizens can keep a watchful eye on government housekeeping.

5. Only a solvent government can be a good government. Government financial policies can make or break inflation.

6. Labor relations is just one form of human relations. Success in this field depends on minimum of compulsion and a maximum of cooperation.

7. The future hope of our republic lies in a rising level of intelligence through education. Our school systems must be permitted continuously and unstintingly to expand, under well trained, well-paid teachers.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CAREER OF THOMAS E. DEWEY

Thomas Edmund Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, was born in Owosso, Michigan on March 24, 1902. He attended the public schools there and worked as a farm hand when he was sixteen.

He was graduated from the University of Michigan with an A.B. degree in 1923. Moving to New York, he was graduated from the Columbia Law School with the degree of LL.B in 1925. He has received the Columbia University medal for Excellence, the Cardinal Newman Distinguished Service Award at the University of Illinois and honorary degrees from twelve colleges and universities.

In 1928, he married Frances Eileen Hutz, of Sapulpa, Okla. They have two sons, Thomas E. Dewey, Jr., 15 and John Martin Dewey, 12. They have a farm at Pawling, Dutchess County.

In 1931, he became Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney for Southern New York and later served briefly as U.S. Attorney. In 1935, he became Special Prosecutor in charge of the Investigation of Organized Crime.

In 1937, he was elected District Attorney of New York county, the first Republican elected to that office since 1913. His racket-busting and crooked Tammany-politician-busting form one of the epics of American legal history.

In 1938, running for Governor of New York, he received more votes on the Republican line than Governor Herbert H. Lehman got on the Democrat line but he was nosed out by the support Lehman received on the American Labor Party line. However, the Republican Party was restored to the head of the bellot and the Republicans gained control of both houses of the Legislature.

In 1941, as National chairman of the first USO campaign, Governor Dewey organized the national drive for \$10,675,000. The campaign raised \$16,000,000.

In 1942, Governor Dewey was again the Republican candidate for Governor of New York State and was elected by a majority of 173,254.

In 1944, Governor Dewey was the Republican candidate for President of the United States. He was defeated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat and American Labor Party candidate. The total vote for Roosevelt was 25,602,505, for Dewey, 22,006,278.

In 1946, Governor Dewey was reelected to the governorship by the largest majority in the history of the State - 687,151 votes. His opponent, U.S. Senator James M. Mead, had the support of the Democrat, American Labor, Liberal and Communist parties and the P.A.C.

*Excerpt from: "Dewey In 1948 He Gets Things Done," Dewey/Warren Citizen Comm. Campaign Headquarters, N.Y., N.Y.*

# COMPARING THE 1948 PLATFORMS

## **Democrats Promise**

Taxes. For lower taxes. Make tax cuts to help the lower income people

Social Security. For increasing old age pensions by 50%. For national health program

Labor. Against Taft-Hartly Law. For equal pay for women. Raise minimum wage from .40 per hr. to .75 per hr.

Civil Rights. Against poll tax and segregation of armed forces. Federal laws should be made to end discrimination in hiring for jobs.

Prices. Inflation is the fault of the Republican Congress. For stand-by wage price controls

Housing. For using Federal money to clear out slums and build low-cost housing

Agriculture. For small family farms. For permanent price supports for farmers

Foreign Policy. Republicans are slow to move to help Europe recover from W W II

Defense. For world control between nations of atomic bomb.

Education. For federal aid to give quality education to all.

## **Republicans Promise**

Taxes. For lower taxes. Encourage creation of new industries and jobs.

Social Security. For increasing old age pensions to a better level. Against federal health program

Labor. For Taft - Hartly Law. For equal pay for women

Civil Rights. Against poll tax. Right to work should not be stopped by race, color, or religion.

Prices. Inflation is Truman's fault for reducing the cost of government. Against wage-price controls. For encouraging production

Housing. For using private money to clear out slums and build low-cost housing.

Agriculture. For small family farms. For flexible price supports for farmers

Foreign Policy. Democrats foreign policy is not clear. It also changes often

Defense. For arms control-but want to be careful of taking communist promises - seriously

Education. Education is best left in hands of local schools. (No federal money mentioned for this area.)



## PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN TRAIN

During President Truman's 1948 whistle-stop campaign, he traveled 30,000 miles by train. President Truman chose to travel by train so that he could stop and give speeches to people in many towns around the United States. The train could go slowly and safely through the big crowds that would gather in large cities to hear President Truman speak. It could race across the prairies.

The train had 17 cars. The train had two diners where people could eat. It had three lounge cars where people could sit and talk or read. The train had cars where people could sleep. The train had a press car where newspaper reporters traveling with President Truman could write stories for their newspapers.

The most important car of the train was the car where President Truman and his family lived during the campaign. The car was named the Magellan after a famous explorer. The Magellan is iron-clad and weighs 285,000 pounds. The Magellan made a comfortable home for the President and his family. The Magellan has a kitchen. The car has a dining room which seats six people. The Truman family enjoyed having company for dinner while on the train. The Magellan has a office where President Truman worked, three bedrooms, and a living room. The living room could seat nine people and was decorated pale green. On the back of the Magellan was a platform where President Truman gave his speeches.

The train company and Secret Service men made sure the train trip was safe. The track was inspected all along the way. Guards were posted at every intersection. Secret Service men made sure people did not get too close to the train. A rabbit was the only thing hurt during the 30,000 mile campaign.

The engineers and other people who worked on the train liked President Truman and his family. They thought the President and his family were friendly and courteous. The President and his family always asked for things they never ordered people around. President Truman liked to joke with the engine crew and even played engineer with enthusiasm.

The 30,000 whistle stop campaign helped President Truman to win the election of 1948.

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Questions:

1. What was the name of the presidential campaign car?

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2. What was this car like?

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3. How many miles did Truman travel by train?

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4. How did the Secret Service men help?

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5. How much did the iron-clad Presidential car weigh?

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